







Painter Ion Theodoreacu-Sion (1881—1939) studied at the National School of Fine Arts in Bucharest between 1897—1993 with painters G.D. Mitrea and Ipolit Strimbu and sculpior Ion Georgescu. Between 1804—1907 he frequented Jean-Paul Laurens' and Luo Olivier's studios at the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, where he had Jean Al. Sterisdi and Camil Ressu as colleagues. In 1918 while he was living in Bucharest, he published satirical drawings in Furnica (The Ant), Zavera (The Revolt) and Nea Ghita (Uncle Chita) magazines. He started exhibiting at the official salous and exhibitions of Tinerimea artistica (Artist Youth), Arta romana (Romanian Art) and other societies. He was awarded the great prize at the International Exhibition of Barcelona (1929), He also displayed his works at the Venice Biennial, in 1938. His insist for the monumental makes his narrations more profound, projecting dramatic characters against wide spaces. The accurate and vehement line in his blackand-white work is replaced in h's painaccurate and vehement line in his blackand-white work is replaced in h's paintings by a chromatic palette with vost
possibilities. Having become the main
means of plastic construction, colour adds
carefully orchestrated stresses to the figurative image, which take over the fundamental plea for asserting the beauty of
man and the natural environment in
which he lives. CONSTANTIN PRUT H
On this mage: Flowers, Landscape, Horia On this page: Flowers, Landscape, Horia (top); Flowers and Jugs, Summer in the Countryside (middle left); Horse at Curies de Arges, Winter (middle, right); Self-Portrait (below); Inn in the Forest,











# ROMANIAN!

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY AGERPRES

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# ROMANIAN

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### PLENARY MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WORKING PEOPLE

Under Micolae Crausesou's chairman-ship, General Secretary of the Roma-nian Communist Parly, President of the Republic, Chairman of the National Council of Working People, the works of the Pienary Meeting of the National Council of Working People took place over February 4—5.

The agenda of the Pienary Meeting Included: The report on the provisions of the Single National Plan of econo-mic-social development, on the income

of the Single National Plan of economic-social development, on the income and expenditure budgets for 1348 and the measures for the fulfilment of the plan in the first trimester and the whole year; The report on the activity of the working people's councils in enterprises, industrial centrals and ministries and the measures for the growth of their role in ensuring the worker self-management and economic-tinancial self-administration; The Decision-Appeal of the National Council of Working People.

The report on the first tiem on the agenda was presented by Constantin Dáscálescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, Prince-Minister of the Government, First Vice-Cinirman of the National Council of Working People.

meni, First Vice-Chairman of the National Council of Working People.

According to the report, significant for the dynamism of economic development this year is the fact that the national income is to grow by 9-10 percent, substantially exceeding the 6-8.8 per cent increase of the social product. Industrial output is planned to be 7-3 per cent larger than in 1987, and farm output 5-5.5 per cent larger than last year, and the volume of Foreign trade will rise by 8-9 per cent.

Special tasks are set in the field of economic efficiency; labour productivity in industry is to grow by 8-9 percent, and total spending for 1,000 let worth of marketable goods is to be cut by 50 let. The plan ensures the resources for raising the whole people's inste-

ces for raising the whole people's muse-rial and outlinal welfare.

The plan for this year envisages the intensification of developing the home-grawn base of energy and mineral raw

materials.

Concerns in the metallurgical industry will focus on improving the structure of the sicel output and of the various highly processed products. As for machine building, higher growths than the overall one are mainly established for automation means, procision mechanics, industrial electronic components and equipment, highly complex official, power and technological equipment. In chemistry and petochemistry, it will be the fine synthesis and small-ionnage branches that will develop in particular. In 1988, agriculture, construction, transport and the other economic sectors will continue to be developed and undernized.

The report on the second flem on the agenda was presented by Emil Bohn, member of the Political Executive Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, First Vice-Chairman of the National Council of Working People and Chairman of the Executiva Bureau of the Council.

The ducument shows that functioning in enterprises, factorics and workshops are also workshops

The discussent shows that functioning in enterprises, factories and workshops are 1,01 working people's councils with more than 79,700 members, nearly 50 per ceut of whom are workers, foremen and techniciaus. The 110 working people's councils in industrial centrals and other similar units include more than 5,100 members of whom workers, foremen and technicians account for nearly 33 per cent. The managing councils of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration comprise 2,300 members, 25 per cent of whom are workers, foremen and technicians, Virtually all economic and social units boast working people's councils which enjoy wide prerogatives conferred upon them by the law.

Life has fully demonstrated the carrectness and viability of these measures which have resulted in the combination of the unitary management of the entire sociocconomic activity with higher prerogatives and responsibilities



# PAR CEAUSESCUS SPEECH

The Pionary' Meeting of the National Council of Working People has analysed the aims of economic and social development for 1988 with a fligh sense of responsibility, discussed the activity of the working people's pages of the set the propersy

activity of the working people's councils and set the measures for a better activity of all bodies of revolutionary worker democracy.

The plenum was addressed by 37 comrades and the councils and groups by branches — by 152 comrades — which brings the lotal number of speakers to 189. Therefore, the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People may be regarded as a true congress of owners, of producers, of the basic staff if the economy represented on this high forum of democratin consume and social administration.

It is well known that the Party's National Conference, the conductoury worker democracy biddes and the Grand National Assombly in the year-end seed on heavysed at length critically and solf-orthopically, the results seared in the five-year blent spathing 1986—1990, and established the measures for the planting to be peer hardenessed.

hal Council of Working People these days may be said to round off all these democratic discussions and to firmity warrant the full agreement between the decisions, plans and programmes that were adopted and the capabilities of our people, of the working masses, the material and human potential for rial and human potential for spolelist construction in Roma-nia.

lake our country to a new de-velopment stage and rates the general level of civilization, the nation's wolfare. All these achievements are facts that prove the correctness of the programmes and the plan, our party's ability to apply the general laws and truits to Romanic's conditions and

our party's Rollity to apply the general laws and truths to Romania's conditions and realities. All that is the direct result of the effort of our heroid working class, of all working people whatever their nationality of the inriners and intellectuals, of all propie. That is why at this Pleuary Meeting of the National Council of Working People too' I want warmly to congruintate all the constructions of socialism to our remains of congruints and wish them further success in their whole softly dedicated to the country, to the construction of socialism.

As I said, had we worked better in all areas, with a higher or sonse of responsibility, had our order and discipling been better, one softly instructions arroars district that I is well known that we had setfour arroars district that in part, they were did also to the severe which is also to the severe for allocate things for a most responsible oppit. It is not those conditions the work of allocate the part is a most responsible.

ind arrears, but the lack or massures, of a score of responsibility for a good organization of work even in more difficult conditions. I make this point because — in discussing the plan for this year, for the first quarter more papicularly — wo must bear in mind that we come to a find compare our work to a thick when it was massisfactory in every corpect. We discussed the stitution last year but I reinfind it to you now because we make derive leasens from last year's misiskes and shortfalls. In the organization and progress of work, so that they may keyer happen again and we may be able to fuffil the plan, all its provisions every day.

We must make the mist at

every day.

We must make the most of the production units, of the creditity of all working podpie, of the failing marking poder to fittill unswervings the programmy and the tasks we have for the vake and the whole five year period.

It will be twenty sears this year mines the administrative recording manifest of the contributive since districts and regions were abeliated. The administrative organization was simplified soft countries became the manifest of became the the mines of both insurgement. Life this units of both insurgement that the manifest work they wise the bests for a bests for a bests for a bests for a best manifest work of the bests of the bests for a bests for a best of the bests of the countries were the position of the

**ELEVENTH YEAR** 

country, at the new forms and combines, at the new lodge-irial areas Rolpreace has been made here to the tenfold develpomont of some countles against His previous period — and there are officer where industrial growth is even blaser. There wan! talk of bousebuilding, of balance in the growth of courles and of per capita produc-tion — a factor of importance tion — a factor of importance for the harmonization of the development of all zones, for the growth of the material and bultural welfare of the people, that was precisely the basis for the strong all vancouvers of one collon, solence; and bulture for the significant frowth of the industrial work force; the depletion of solence; and bulture for industrial work force; the product of solence; and solence are solely desiry is long the essential development.

As the signe this agriculture, force were desired and solely development.

Solence were affiliation; from the control of the significant symmetry. JOHN WHITEHEAD.

Deputy Secretary of State of the United States of America

On, Friday, February 5, Ro-nania's President Nicolau mania's President Nicolau Ceauseson received John White-head, Deputy Secretary of State of the United States of America. On the occasion, President Nicolae Conuseson was conveyed a massage from the U.S. President, Rouald Reagan, During the Interview pro-blems were approached re'aled to the Romanian-American relations, as well as current in-

that the all-destructive mega-

tons stockpiled in the great po-wers' arsenals are the main

threat hovering over the pea-ples' basic right to freedom

Aware of the danger implied by this abnormal state of affairs and wishing to contribute to the mobilization of all vital energies for damning a new world confrontation, Romania has worked out a comprohensi-

has worked out a comprehensive disarmanient-oriented programme of action including measures gradually leading to general disarmanient, nuclear first of all, on which the future of our planet depends. The reduction of military spending, the carmarking of the funds thus saved up for progress and development, the use of the conquests of the human genius for peace exclusively, the adoption of concrete measures for removing the war danger are fundamental objectives of our times, the backbone of all Romania's peace initiatives.

Romania is a country about which a lot is written nowadays
— the EL SOL DE MEXICO

— the EL SOL DE MEXICO daily notes in the article entilled "Romania, A Country in Full Economic Development". Romania is spoken and written about in virtually all the world's languages out of a belief that there is something important to really about the world's languages.

portant to say about it. No wonder therefore that a conti-

nually growing number of peo-ple travel to Bucharest, wishing to get better acquainted with the people, their concerns and future plans.

The interest teken in that

people is justified if we take into account the radical changes

into account the radical changes that have occurred along its history, the far-reaching transformations that have taken place in the entire contemporary Romanian society whose starting point and decisive factorare the modifications wrought in the country's contemp.

What sirikes one from the

very beginning - the newspa-per mentions - is the fact that

at present Romania turns out in Just three and a half days the whole production that used to

whole production that used to be achieved in one year. This success has been secred in Just four decades of development, with such branches as electro-nies, machine building and che-minery starting virtually from secular.

If we were to characteris

If we were to characterize present day Romania — the Ki. SOL IE MEXICO points out — we should highlight that that country has developed its preductive enpactry mere than III lines, that it has expanded its inchaind-material hase by about ten themsand new industrial and agreeosterizated units, that new jobs bays been created for some six million people and hat 33 per cent of the population has individually in proposition has individually actioned things, have been existed in a lictorically short petiody after the war, in

short period, after the war, in

in the calinity's economy

and peace.

EN GOVERNIAMORIE EN MOCKEDA

**EXCERPTS FROM ARTICLES** CARRIED BY THE FOREIGN PRESS

INDIA

The Indian EAST EURO-PEAN TRADE magazine issued an article entitled "Romania's Foreign Policy: A Vital Aspiration after Peace and Disarmament". The article underlines that the current world economlo situation demands that all decision makers — governments, political and social forces, the peoples — should work in a highly responsible spirit for halfing the dangerous course of (ex-slop, of similar, for stepping up negotiations and for politically settling all interstate disputes, for reviving and continuing the policy of detente, of respect of national independence, of pea-ce, understanding and collabo-

Under the effectivationes -Under the dreumstances—
said President Nicolae
Ceauseacu—when the core issue of the epoch we are living
in is that of peace or war, it is
more necessary than ever for
the peoples to unite their efforts and collaborate ever more
correctly for halting the aggravalion of international strain. for ilon of international sirals, for resuming and continuing the policy of defeate and peace.

Starting from the deep and realistic analysis of the current international situation, Romania considers that inday, more than considers that laday, more than ever before, all peace-loving forces, all honest-minded people-should strengthen their collaboration and unity of action, determined to fight for the promotion of the common objectives, bearing a prinordial importance for the world, such as independence, security, disamment, mutual understanding, peace. That is why, Romanie's forceign policy guides itnia's foreign policy guides it-self by the firm conviction of its president that by acting jointly the peoples can half the aggravation of international tension, ensure the political settlement of all liftglous questions, carry out a policy of detente, peace and collaboration throughout the standard collaboration

The latest military conflicts which have broken out in various parts of the world have proved — as it it were necessary — that for from contributing to the settlement of dispu-tes they have generated, they have worsened tousion still have worsened tension still more, causing great human and material loss to the states and peoples directly involved in them. The commelation of the dangerous way of arms is imperative all the more so today when the arming efforts of cortain states constitute by far the exemptial aim of constants and the essontial aim of research activities, when more than the million people are engaged, directly or indirectly in the arms race, when military investments grow at an annual rate of 9–10 percent, that is three or four thus more than that registered in the civilian sector of economy.

In Bucharest's opinion, the hull analysis of the contemporary situation sheds light of the major appraison to lowerist peace and disarmament given

fact after the outbreak of the 1944 antifaseist and anti-luperialist revolution of social and ational liberation.

Ouistanding in this period have been the last 22 years when President Nicolae Ceausescu has been guiding the desilities of the Romanian peo-ple, a period which has un-doubtedly been the most fruit-ful in this country's history. As a matter of fact, it could be a matter of fact, it could be said that during the last 22 years a new production unit has been started up every day, more than 250 industrial areas being built throughout the country which total about \$,000 production units. This is the outcome of the permanent concerns with harmonicusty and efficiently developing production forces all over Romania's territory, which ensures a lasting basis for the real equality of rights of all citizens.

After showing that Romania continues to be a developing country, the newspaper points sut that the current five-year plan envisages the country's joining the medium-developed

MOROCCO

Sovialist Romania and Presi-Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu's renewing outlook on the international economic ties are devoted an extensive article in the Moreccan daily LE MATIN DU SAHARA. Headed "Romania — President Nicolae Coausescu Consider that the New World Economic Order Is a Must of the Contemporary World", the article shows:

In President Nicolae In President Nicolae Ceausescu's works, the answers to the questions facing manitind are not limited to the theoretical realm. They are vigorously mirrored by Romanla's foreign policy, by this country's actions for setting up a new world economic order.

Why a new order? Because the old one has become outmoded and no longer corresponds to the new realities. Increasingly more heads of state, politi-class and scientists think this way. And there are ever more proposals for a new organization of the economic relations.

But here too, just like in so many other fields, President Nicolae Coausoscu's demarches are irail-blazing, as they were made long before the idea acquired international recognition. Renewing and deeply solentific, they are fully harmonious with the present realities, requirements and exigencies and have enrued broad sudience in the course of time. Alroady in 1975, President

In 1987, Romania mainiained contomic ites and industrial and production cooperation relations with 148 countries on all continents, reads the communiqué on the fulfilment of the country's sollo-contomic development plan recenity released in Bucharest. According to statistic data, the overall volume of the Romanian foreign trade (assessed at trading raies in force) amounted to 310.7 billion lef, that is by 4.8 per cent more than in 1988.

The commorcial exchanges and economic cooperation with the socialist countries were considerably boosted (being his

gher than the average recorded by Romanian foreign trade as a

whole), those pariners now ac-counting for 80 per cent of the Romanian overall foreign trade.

Romania also expanded and diversified the exchanges of

arvestrate the exchanges of material goods and the cooperation under the most diverse forms with the developing countries, with all the world's sta-

ines, with all the world's states, irrespective of size, comomic potential, geographical location or socio-political system, grounding its commic ties on the strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully great lights appreciately.

equal rights, poninterforence in the domestic affairs of other

sigics and mulual advantage. in class correlation with the qualitative transfermations undergone by the entire economy.

than in 1986.

Nicolae Cenusesou had sensed the developments mankind was to face in the latter half of the orighth dosafe and called atten-tion to the need to work radical transformations in order avert a acrious coonomic crisis. And the crisis did set in.

Which are the causes of the crisis? Certainly, there are numerous factors responsible for its onset, maintenance and wor-sening. One of them, a funda-mental onc, is the perpetuation of an outmoded world econo-mic order. President Nicolac Ceauşescu has often stressed this truth in his stand-takings. Sinca 1975, the Romanian outlook on the new world come-mic order has been permanent-ly enriched.

In the view of Romania's President, the ensurance of all states real progress is not only the final goal of the new world coonomic order but also a vital necessity of our times. The maintenance of the gaps engen-ders a state of crisis. Worst affected are the Third World states. But present realities and future prospects bear negative-ly on the industrialized states too. The crisis is global. And, as the Romanian head of state has stressed repeatedly, the solutions too must be global.

Among the factors braking the process of all countries' real development are the foreign debts, in the Romanian outlook. dobts, in the Romanian outlook.
Their huge volume, topping one
billion doilars, is a barrier to
progress. It is only natural,
therefore, Romania considers,
that the settlement of the foreign debt question should be a
basic condition for achieving
the new international economic
order.

Romania's President has advanced concreto proposals for reducing or liquidating these debts on the basis of a global agreement between the develop-ed and the developing countries, and above sli for restructuring the international monetary sy-stem on equitable bases.

The Remantan options for a new world economic order based on President Nicolao Ceausescu's essentially renewing outlook enjoy a broad audience and high appreciation all over the world.

INDONESIA

"Romania in International Economic Exchanges" is the little of an article published by THE INDONESIA TIMES pointing out: Romania's develop-ment programmes over the 1986—1990 period mark the re-iuru to sustained rates of coo-nomic grawth. Through .consi-derable efforts made for the growth of exports and the re-

TRADE — COOPERATION

Romania has also consolidated its participation in the world economic exchanges by enhancing the share of highly processed goods in its exports, raising the fechnical-qualitative level and thereby the competitiveness of its deliveries, promoting advanced forms of economic occupation just as in the fields of science and technology, and its economic-commercial ties grounded on stable, lasting bases, as part of long-term intergovernmental agreements and instruments of collaboration.

nstruments of collaboration. In 1907, the total volume of

Romania's exports — estimated to be of 177.7 billion lei — grow

Romania's exports — estimated to be of 177.7 billion lei — grew by 8.7 per cent over 1886, while its imports — worth 133 billion let — remained at the same level. As far as exports are concerned, an improvement in their structure was visible through the increment of the share held by highly processed goods — machines and equipment, transportation means, chemical and petrochemical products, consumer industrial goods—to more than three fifths (63 per cont) of the overall export-bound goods, a level higher than that recorded last year os well as throughout the 1981—1988 five—year plan period.

Despite the difficulties enopunitived in 1887, engendered hy both the failure to infill the export target entirely and establish by the further inguifestation of restrictive discriminations.

duction of imports, through the application of special programmes for energy savings and the assimilation of products obtained from abroad, Romania theoreted in maintaining a reasonable growth rate (compared to able growth rate (compared to the international standard in this period).

Such achievements opened credit systems.

Romania considers that through the intensification not the limitation of commercial exchanges the world economic orisis can be surpassed.

for an overall development of world economy.

In the context of the growth of economic interdependences, when each country's participa-tion in the international divi-sion of labour is objectively determining, represents a condition for progress, Romania in-tends to amplify and diversify comomic cooperation and ex-changes with all countries irres-pective of their size, potential, development level, geographic position and socio-political systein. Romania's economic rela-tions are based on the princi-ples of national independence and sovereignty, the respect of equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs and

sent Romania having economic relations with 150 countries.

irade, Romania's foreign irade activity last year resulted in a hard-currency trade surplus worth over 2.8 billion dollars, thus providing for the repayment of a substantial part of the country's foreign debt.

The continuous development of Romania's international coonomia relations, of cooperation in production and in other fields, generally, the ever more solive participation in the world

solive participation in the world exchanges of material assots 16-

present a decisive factor in ful-filling its development and pro-gress programme. For 1988, Ro-

mania has set a high larget for its foreign trade — an eight-nine per cent growth — one of the highest rates among the other indicators in the country's

socio-economic development plant for the third year of the ongo-

for the third year of the ongoing five-year period.

Romania continuos to expand its participation in the world division of labour, in the world commercial exchanges, working for the climination of all artificial barriers and discriminations from the normal unfolding of world trade, for the proad opening of the markets to all partners mainly to those to the developing countries, for eaching these countries, for eaching these countries, foreign doll the certainges of majorial assets but also the world contents.

T. NITESCU .

new ways of increasing external exchanges and broadening Romania's markets at international level, which aroused the foreign pariners' interest. For the development of its commercial total long with other countries. relations with other countries. Remania lays at their base counter-trade agreements, the continuous extension of long term trade relations, regardless of the different currency rates, the conditions of the market and the restrictions imposed by

Romania is for the climbra-tion of artificial barriers and any other disoriminations in the process of international economic exchanges, for a broad access of the developing countries' products to international mar-kets and the possibility to re-schedule their foreign debt— as the only options for the in-crease of exchanges, as well as

mutual advantage. Over the years, Romania's economic exchanges with the other countries have substantially grown. Also, the markets have been diversified, at pre-

Romania supports modera cooperation forms in production, science and iccumplegy with other countries, on third markets included, specialization actions, the creation of joint ventures, etc., promoting in general long term economic relations on stable bases and cooperation agreements, shows the

### Our gehievements entitle us to speak of the justness of the party policy, of the great successes of our people in socialist construction. All this proves the creative force of a people that liquidated exploitation and inequality for ever, that became full master of its destiny and has been freely and consciously building its own socialist and communist future. After particularly, we must take firm measures for the production of demestic raw materials, of coal, petroleum, electricity and all others to be achieved. It is for this reason that I call on the mining and petroleum workers to do their best, take action with a patricitic sense of responsibility and jurn out the planwith a patriotic sense of respon-sibility and jurn out the plan-ned coal, potroleum, ore produc-tion, and supply the national economy with an important quantity of raw materials.

nomic activity we do not need ! This is no economic activity, it is anticconomic and antisocial.

So, I say it again, the physical output must be fully achieved,

in meeting the range and quality specified in the plan and contracts — and only if that is done can we say that the plan was fulfilled.

More particularly, we must

I make the same appeal to power workers to take most responsible action for the good operation of all electric equipment and stations, to supply the planned power.

And I call on all working collocivities in the steel, metallur-gical, chemical and petrochemi-cal, machine-huliding, tight and construction materials ponsible action and do their best for their sectors — like all way to raise labour productivity in all fields.

一個的人的問題。如此學

AT THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WORKING PEOPLE

Special attention must be paid to improving the quality and technical standard of production, for export and for the home market. I think I need not insist on the importance of making high-quality high-tech products, competitive with the best worldwide. The plan concentrates on con-

nomic activity questions, on raising the efficiency and pro-fitability of all areas, As a matthanning of all areas, As a mat-ier of fact, one can only speak of self-management and self-finating if one believes in the necessity of an efficient, profitable activity.

able activity.

A large volume of investment awaits realization this year. Major productive units must be commissioned, the first nuclear power units must start operating and generally all the investment must be realized and all overhauling be enried through in the power industry and all areas. Here again working people must take action with a greater sense of responsibility, order and discipline to best fulfill the very important tasks they have in this major area of our recomony. our reunomy.

Like I said, the programmes and plan for all tields are well known. So I did not give any

cent of the total national eco-nomy is downright unsatisfac-tory. Certainly, export is not an aim in itself. We do not export for export's aske. We must import innere raw and subsidiary materials. We import about 70 per cent, and even more, of the oil we process. We import more than 90 per cent of the fron ore,

than 90 per cent of the iron ore, and some 60 per cent of the coking coal. Furthermore, wo import all the cuiton, 50 per cent of the cows' fides, nickel and mulybdenum are fully imported, and we also import sepper and many other materials. And in no small a percentage, for there are exacts when imports go up to hundred per cent, as you saw. This is a basic problem for a normal economic activity.

This Pienary Meeting of the National Council of Working People is attended by the basic economic staff, heads of minis-tries, central bodies, central depariments, enterprises, workers, all people who are responsible for a good management of the cronomic and social activities. It must be understood that export is more than Just evonomic exchanges, it is essential for our activity, for the fulfilment of the economic growth programmes. programmes.

There can be no development

pay system and, with their inierest in have a higher pay
secured for themselves, wronged
the working people in a depariment that hud fulfilled its
plan and diminished their pay,
breaking the laws of the couniry. Of course, that is no justification for the action some
working people in that department took, because no one is
allowed to take anarchic action.
We have democratic forms and
we took action secondingly, in
the general meeting where steps
were taken to put the enterprise were taken to put the outerprise

in order.

So, this is the reason why I most seriously call attention and insist on the fact that the production for export, which only accounts for some 18 porcent of the total industrial production, must be made starting this month. Every mouth and every day we must give priority to the production for export, fulfill the quality and all other contract forms. But we must also be very exacting in all we import, because many machines, and many installations — for which we paid — were received that do not meet the criteria that do not meet the criteria and terms of the contracts.

Firm measures are needed for foreign trade enterprises, and all people whose business is to look after all these things to

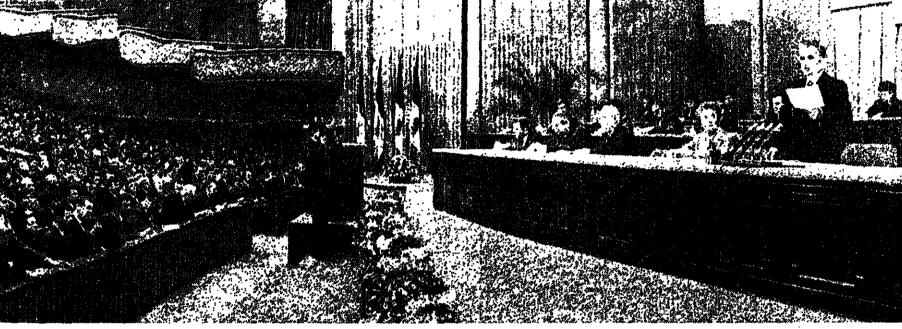
applied to exporte as well as to

In economic and financial ac-

In economic and financial setivities, more itemess is needed in the application of the innancial economic programme,
of the self-management and
self-financing programme. A
few slope were taken on that
line, but they are not enough.
I stress again that our financial bodies — starting with the
hilmstry of Finance, the banks,
the county bodies, those in mimistrics, central departments
and enterprises — do not fulfill
their important rote in economic and social activity in softmanagement and self-financing.

management and seir-imaneling.

It must be understood that to
fraw up one's budget on time
and with a sense of exigency is
a demand and a basic factor of
seir-management and seir-finations, of a higher efficiency
and profitability of the whole
economic and social apicity. It
is not enough to speak about
soir-management and seir-financing, and continue to waste
money, regard it as a way of



ties they represented to do their best to attain that goal.

In all its branches — which are known and which we are going to analyse at length when the National Council of Agriculture meets in plenum at the end of the month. So, I will not speak about them now.

Our gehievements entitle us

The plan for 1988 provides for

an important growth of produc-tion in all the ficids of the na-tional economy. The provisions of this year's plan and pro-grammes are well known, so I

will not dwell on them.

As we established at the Party's National Conference, the 1988 production in all areas must be the best since this five-

year plan poriod began three

The comrades who took the floor stated the determination

Done comrades.

yeurs ago.

There were some good results in the first month of the year, although there are also arrears, although there are also arrears, as was pointed out. However, I repeat that this month's good development pace is compared to the very small production in January last year. Therefore, in order to speak of good results one must take into account plan provisions i For this year's provisions to be fulfilled, the January rate must at least be nuary rate must at least be maintained every month, through Deember, This means that we must firmly embark on a pro-per organization of work to best fulfil the plan for February, for March, for the first quarter and for the whole year.

The fulfilment of the phret-The fulliment of the physical production plan in all sectors, of the production for expect that of all our activity. I was to the basic aim of all our activity. I was told that, in the meetings of councils by branches, there were central departments and enterprises that tried to justify their failure to make the planned production for export, which is in fact a violation of plan provisions and of the counwhich is in fact a violation of plan provisions and of the coun-iry's laws. I want to make my-solf clear: the production for export must be the core of the activity of all central depart-ments, enterprises and minis-tries, their priority.

An and must be put for ever to an old practice — which is against the principles of self-management and self-financing — of pursuing the value of paraketable production, shifting production from one enterprise to another, and from one department to another. This is an eco-

the branches of our economy—
to fulfil the provisions of this
year's plan and programmes. I
trust all management councils,
the people working in all these
fields and the cutire economy
will take action with all their
forces and do their duty to the
homeland, to the cause of soolalism in our country.

Action must be laten in all

Action must be taken in all fields with a sense of responsi-bility to out power and materials consumption, to alfain production dergois and, at the same time, strictly to observe the consumption morns in force and find now ways to further bring consumption down. Another activfly that must be slopped up is the recovery and rouse of ma-lerials, parts and subassembles which hold a large share— more than 50 per cent in some cases—of the raw and subsi-dlary materials.

diary materials.

It is this year that the greatest part of the production management and modernization programmes must be fulfilled. Last year's arrears are also due to the unfulfilment of those programmes, all that has already been discussed but I want to girbes and call the attention of the management, of the councils of working people in all ficids to the fact that they must take action with a full sense of responsibility to mest the provisions of the programmes, to further improve them.

further improve nom.

First incasures are needed better to organize work, productive activities in all spheres, to fulfil the programmes of modernization, solonific organization, equipment, medipplention and automation of some production processes, and in that

more figures. But I insist that resolute measures are needed in resolute measures are needed in all sectors, in all units, contral at sectors, in all budies for all the provisions of the plan to be fulfilled starting with — I re-peat it — the physical produc-tion in all fields.

Great attention must be given to the production for expert, to expertation in production and production specialization.

The CMEA cooperation programmes, those with the sucia-list countries and the develop-ing states, and the programmes. for the expansion of the econo-nils ites with the developed caplialist countries are all known, so I will not hosts on them, will only say that resolute action must be taken for their carrying out.

carrying out.

There were comrades who said here the percentages for expert are very high. I want to tell. the National Council of Working People what Romania's experts. In terms of volume easily are. In the just concluded year, experts were 17—18 percent of the total industrial production, but this includes agricultural production as well. It field, industry accounts for no more than 18—18 per cent. Of course, as part of specialization, there are enterprises that hold a larger shace, but referred to the whole sconomy, our expert is very small. That is a point in very small. That is a point in the hold a very small. That is a point in very small that a point of which averages, it is a superior of which averages, it is a superior of which averages, the experient than 50 per cent of their sections of their sections.

other countries, if there is no export and no import — and this is something that all our economic staff, the whole work-king population, all our people must understand.

I find li bard to understand

the manager of the enterprise who fulfilled the January plant 103 per cent, but only managed 5 per cent of the exports, in violation of the taw. How can he still be at the head of the enterprise? That is something we must discuss in the Council of Working People, because he puts at risk the enterprise, the working conditions in that enterprise. And it is not just one enterprise. I am most sectous enterprise. I, any most sectous about that, and stress that this is sentetime that all our sinth the management councils must understand and diverse with all the management councils must understand and discuss with all working people in their capacity as owners and producers in order to make sure that the expert is made as planned. Or course, expert also means quality, exigency, and problems can no longer be solved by moving the production from one place to another or by contacting domestic partners of the telephone to make them accept a sub-quality production, as it impoceed more than once. The laws are very clear and we will lake firm measures for action to be taken in all deservices in agreement with the laws of the country with this interests for national according development, as a maker of fact, that defends in Brancy did. They did not intered the production, youth the production.

nancing, and continue to whole money, regard it as a way of apending without having to account for — as some do, An enterprise is no private property, it is the property of the whole propis which the collectivity was fiven to administrative are field resuppositive magnificative and individual to the way they do their day.

linis

Determined action injust be taken this year fantile financlai kniwity to probet to the liest passible bond libes for an 
progress to be drawn up for an 
awon stronger secreta of the 
(cont. or p. 4)

in harmony, in fact, with the resolutions of the Thirtcenth Congress, with the Party's Pro-

gramme - the raising of the training level of all our staff,

starting with the ministers, with

the managers of central depart-ments, with all management personnel, from top to bottom. We must organize, within the

We must organize, within the forms we have, a new system of training all personnel. Already this year all managers of contral departments must attend these courses, we must no longer appoint directors of departments who do not take at least this kind of training. The same applies to management, with everything this implies. I do not want to insist now but this applies—I repeat if — also to the personnel in ministries, to ministers, to government members as

tors, to government members as well as to parly members. The new problems that arise ask for a novel understanding of these vast domains of activity — and

we must assume responsibility and work in order to adequate-

ly train the personnel in all domains. This is a very important requirement, in the absence of which we will not be able to ensure the smooth run of our whole activity.

Greater heed must be paid to the organization and unfolding

the organization and unfolding of the general meetings of working peanic, of the owners and producers. I think we still have a lot to do in this domain, in order to make sure that all working people, in their capacity as owners, responsible for the whole activity, work in full responsibility. We must work so that the working people, the general meetings may really and

neral meetings may really and not formally decide on all pro-blems of seedeconomic activity and control more firmly the executives and the councils of

teont, from p. 3)

responsibility and role of the financial bodies in the whole

Our provisions are good, and so are our bodies, We now must take resolute action in order that they fulfil their responsibility to the country, to the people — and they must do it this year.

#### Dear comrades,

For the plans and programmes in all fields to be implemented the role of research and educaand the new agrazian revolution are decisive factors of imple-mentation of the comomic and social development programmes. Socialism and communicate are Inconceivable in the absence of the latest galus of science and technology, of knowledge in ge-meral. Our state of develop-ment is such that science and technôlogy are decisive factors of progress for mankind, and all the much more are they so for the successful construction socialism and communism

We must unswervingly fulfil the iraining programmes, the editation improvement pre-grammes. Education must pay greater attention to the economle and social management of enterprises. Engineers, specia-lists in all rigids must be taught how a department, a sector, an enterprise should be organised in all their complexity. Adding in all their complexity. Adding to that are the economic mailers, especially the foreign trade matters, which they must know given the fact that each know given the fact that each specialist may some time be involved in one way or another in foreign trade scivity and will certainly have to haude financial problems. I am thinking of clucation in all fields, polytechnics included, but in the economic schools we must definitely improve the teaching of common sciences, of practical, not theoretical, economic

cal, not theoretical, economic and financial knowledge so the their graduates may be conver-sant with the questions of the financing of economic and so-cial activities, of self-financing and everything that goes with it. Besides, the staff in all ficids, every specialist must and financial activities in order to be able to do his job, star-

to be able to do his job, star-ling with the management of the department, even of the group, for the roots of economic and financial responsibility lie in the departments, in the group, with the forenan. So, measures must be taken to improve the general knowledge of our staff, alongside its technical profesalongside its technical, profes-sional training, to be in step with the development of tech-pology, of science, and enable everybody to best fulfil pro-duction tasks, Firm measures are needed for

refresher courses to be given to all working people, to our eco-nomic staff which are required

knowledge. Of ouisianding importance for self-management and self-financing to become a fact is all fields to production, to one's work in one field or another. Our laws are good. We must firmly apply the principles of the overall agreement. Let us firmly put the socialist princi-ples of remuneration to work so that no one may make an un-carned income and one's pay may be commonsurate with one's the management of enterprises, and of ministerial executives and of ministerial executives that it is their responsibility to take every measure for contracts to be concluded and conditions for production to be put in place so that the people may really make their planned income." I think the trade unions must I think the trails unions must more seriously concern themselves with remimeration, with the organization of work in onterprises. But this does in no way distingly the responsibility of the councils of management in each chierprise, central department and resistant.

ment and ministry. Certainly, as we have already discussed, if one chierprise or another dece not have chaugh enters for all its personnel, then it must

raise the problem in due time and take sieps to redistribute its work force in a rational way. Overall, we do not have a surplus work force; we rather have a shorings. But there are lields where more people than necessary are unaccountably maintained. This certainly has an adverse effect on the income of the collectivity as a whole,

We have planned the develop-ment of the forces of production in the territory so as to give just to all working people. All our youth — the graduates of high schools and faculties — were all given jobs. No one was left without, and this is some-thing we will always oftend to. Yet, we must do this in a ratio-nal way and never affect growth adversely; this should be a stimulus for development,

the attainment of the strategic objectives of our Party's Pro-

We have everything needed for the altainment of these wonderful prospects. We have a powerful material, technical base but, as I said, it is the people that have the decisive role, I would like to say, also at the Flenary Meeting of the National Council of Working People, that our whole working People, that our whole working peasantry, the intelligentain, all buildors of the socialist society in our homeland creditably fullif their role and this is the supreme guarantee that, having such people, such buildors of socialism who work in a revolutionary spirit, we will over-We have everything needed lutionary spirit, we will over-come all difficulties and will

fulfilment, as this is the main prerogative and one of the ba-sic issues of the democratic management of the economy, of self-management and self-admi-

Connected to it are the econo-Connected to it are the economic-financial problems, the drawing up of the budgets by departments and enterprises. Every department — operating upon the principles of self-management and self-administration — must have its own income/expense budget for financing the whole activity. Under come/expense pugger for man-cing the whole activity. Under the department, every enterprise has and must have its produc-

has and must have he produc-tion plan, its own budget and operate upon self-management and self-financing bases. The ministries must be res-ponsible for the way they or-ganize their activity, must assist in and guide the work of dep-

cont. from p. 1)

of the local bodies, of economic units, with the turning to ever fuller advantage of the masses' erealive initialives.

Within the works of the Plenary Meeting the participants in debates highly appreciated Nicolae Ceausesou's contribution to the substantiation, on scienti-fic bases, of the strategy of the homeland's general develop-ment, to the progress of the na-tional economy, to the imprave-ment of organization and mana-gement of all domains of economis and social life, to decpen-ing revolutionary worker demo-eracy, to mobilizing the nation's oreative forces and energies in carrying out the programme of building socialism and commu-nism in Romania.

In the light of the decisions adopted by the Thirteenth MCr Congress and National Conference, the participants examined the way in which collective management bodies in minis-tries, centrals and enterprises, all working people in industry, construction, transport, in the field of goods circulation and finance acted and act for the implementation of plan indica-tors in the first terms and the fors in the first term and the

whole year. The speakers pointed out the good results scored in carrying out tasks in the first quarter, presenting at the same time.

for a siceper rise of productiv-

ity, of incomes, of the general

Welfare.
As we decided at the Party

As we decided at the Party National Conference, we will initiate a pay rise in the latter half of the year, averaging 10 per cent for all agricults of working people. But this calls for resolute measures to implement the conomic and social development man, boost produc-

velopment plan, boost produc-livily, keep prices under con-trol — which has been done in

this five-year period. We trust that the provisions of the five-

year plan in this respect will be met so that the rise may trans-late late a real rise of the work-

ing people's pay and incomes, We must take resolute mea-

programmes in all other fields
programmes in all other fields
in health, housing construction — because they all make a
whole helping the development
of our country, Romania's rise

of our country, Robania's rise onto a new development stage, the continuous improvement of the living standards — material as well as spiritual — of all people — the exerce of our Farty's policy, the utilimate aim of the multilaterally developed applicate states for the succession.

socialist society we are successfully building in Romania.

We have clear, long-lorin plans and programmes for our homeland's suclosconomic devol-

homeland's scelesconomic development this year, in the 1988—1998 live-year period and, in a longer rud, until the year 2000, This casures our homeland's joining, already at the begining of the next decade, the medium-developed countries, and, by the end of the decade, the areund 2000, thoughts will be a multiplicately developed country, where the sectals.

country, which the socialist principles of work and life will be fully realized and conditions

Donr comrades,

tion of arreary manifested in the integral fulfilment of plan provisions for 1988, special atprovisions for 1988, special at-lention being granted to obtain-ing a high quality production expecially the one for export, of raising the technical and qualitative level of products, the growth of their competitithe growth of their competitiveness in the foreign market, the continuous reduction of raw material, fuel and energy consumption the increase of labour productivity and economic efficiency of the whole activity.

measures taken for the liquida-

During debates, the speakers referred to the way in which the broad framework of revolu-tionary worker democracy is capitalized, the necessity to con-tinuously improve the work sty-io and methods of collective management bodies, so that they should earry out in the best conditions their important role in organizing and managing the whole economic and social activity. capitalized, the necessity to con-

The participants voted their full adhesion to the party and state's foreign policy, highlighting the major significance of the initiatives, actions and demarches undertaken by President Nicolae Ceausescu in the international arena for fulfilling the ideals of freedom, independence, neaco and progress of all dence, peace and progress of all the world's nations.

The debates shed light on the

attain to a not too distant period the luminous peaks of the com-munist society.

We must most resolutely work

for grounding the whole activity upon the principles of self-management, self-administration and self-financing. Let us ensure the fine administration and

sure the fine administration and continuous development of the material means entrusted to every collective of working people. Let us further improve the management and planning of the whole socioeconomic activity, starting from the basic principles we have adopted in the course of our howeland's socialist development which have been con-

opment which have been con-firmed by life. We have a wide

work for best blending the state bodies' activity with that of the

bodies of revolutionary worker democracy, providing avery con-dition for the state and revolu-

ilonary worker democracy bo-dies to fulfil their role in all domains in the best of condi-

ions,
I wish to stress in particular
the need for enhancing the role
of the central departments, as
basic units in the unfolding and

nagement of the socioecous

management of the sociocondmic activity. The central department, the management
council—speaking of central
departments I mean all units
under them—and the central
department likelt, as an organizational unit, must be directly
responsible for the deafting and
fulfillment of the plan. As a
matter of fact, we have started
already this year the drawing
up of these plans by departments. One should start from
the integral use of the productive units, from the necessities
of the national company. No
contral department—I stress
ii—must be left outside the
activity of plan drafting and

ing people in industry, con-struction, transport, goods cir-culation and finances to act for exemplarity fulfilling the plan tasks of 1988, the provisions of the current five-year plan, for realizing the objectives faid down by the Thirteenth Congress and the National Conference of the Party, which ensure the country's transition to a new, higher development stage. The works were conducted both in plenum and within branch councils, by groups of industrial central departments and fields of activity: the raw materials, fuel and energy base; metal manufacturing and mechanical angineering; industrials

nical engineering; industrial construction and construction materials: transport and telematerials: transport and telecommunication; questions of
the economic financial activity;
the consistent application of the
new economic mechanism and
autogestion; the unitary management and planning of the soclo-economic activity, worker
self-management, training of
the workforce and improvement
of the personnel training, ungrading of the living standards
and the continuous uplifting of
the quality of tife as well as
the political-ideological activity; foreign economic relations
and international cooperation.
In conclusion of the works of
the Picnary Meeting of the National Coursel of Working People, President Nicolae Ceausoscu
took the floor.

resplution shared by the work-

ariments and enterprises but cannot not as their substitutes. We have given up the plans by ministries, we now have plans by departments. The ministry has at its disposal the plan of the central departments for its activity and for the records, but it is not a plan nomines. The true plan nomines are the cen-iral departments and the enterprises. They are the basic units that operate upon self-management and self-administration principles. This is the gist of the management based on the new principles in our economy and we should apply them most firmly.

Yot, I want to be well understood. The enhancement of the responsibility of central dopartments, of enterprises, does not mean the violation of the basic principles of the single national definition of the basic principles of the single national definitions. cipies of the single national de-devolpment plan, of the princi-ples of financing and of all the other provisions of the system of accommic and financial ma-nagement, of our worker domo-

oracy.
Starting from this, you understand wall what an important role devolves on the management councils in departments ment councils in departments and enterprises, on the manufers, who are chairmen of the executive bureaus in control departments, on the council of working people as a body, what a responsibility develves on the linancial bodies in all these units. In keeping with this, I stress it ones more, it is necessary to improve the whole acstress it ones more, it is neces-sary to improve the whole ac-livity of guidance and manage-ment in all sectors of activity. Considering all this, we shall discuss again the problem, of ratifus the training level of our personnel in the double of our mark education before. But we must take steps in order to ensure.

executives and the councils of working people.

I have said it more than once—and I wish to repeat it now—that the activity of all managoment boiltes, from top to bottom, must be permanently under the direct leadership of the working people, of the nation. It is only in this way that will be cusured the powerful development of the spirit of responsibility, the achievement of the genuine revolutionary democracy that makes the gist or, better said, the essence of the successful construction of our socialism with the people and for the people. This means that we must do our utmost for the people to really fulfil its role of must do our utmost for the people to really fulfil its role of purposeful oreator of its own, free and independent future.

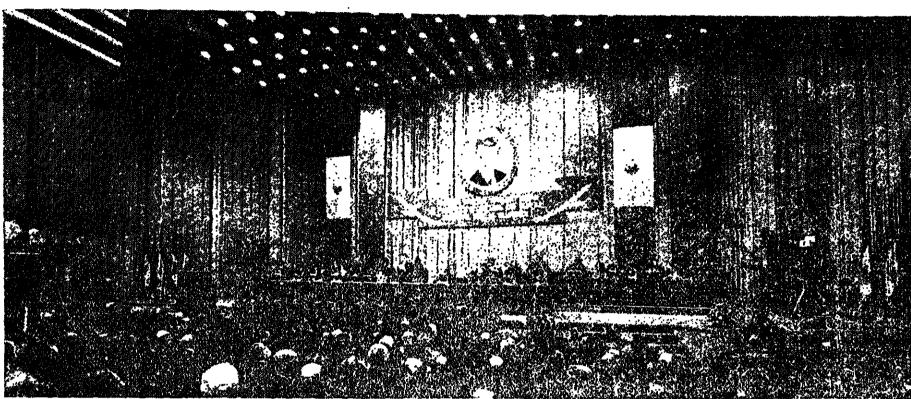
In this framework, I wish to speak of the activity of the National Council of Working People. I have said from the beginning that attending here are the basic cadres of our cooncing, representatives of the working people, experis working directly in production. The council achieves at a national plane, in a democratic form, the plane, in a democratic form, the blending of the activity of the management staff, the activlly of the experts, of the wor-kers who work directly in pro-

duction, so that everyone — with their way of understanding the issues — may contribute in nor to the debate of the issues.

ner to the debate of the issues, to establishing the programmes and plans of development, of the activity for the fulfilment of our party decisions.

I think only few countries have such democratic forms on a national plane of debate and management of the working people's activity. Sure, every country settles its affairs according to its internal conditions, the way it thinks better. We do not claim that our way of settling the issues must be a model to anyone. We think that what we have done starts from Reto anyone. We think that what we have done starts from Romania's realities, but also from Romania's realities, but also from Romania's realities, but also from Romania's of development of society are the collective pmanution of the best forces in various domains of our society. And in this formats, the National Courself Start, People represents prescisely such a democratic body. But this sake for responsibility from us, from everybody, in the debate of the practical activities and the resolutions and in passage to the practical activity for their application. The National NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU'S SPEECH

AT THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WORKING PEOPLE



tional Council is not only a bo-dy for parade, for applause or endorsement of plans or mea-sures. It must be a demogratic body that should work and en-sure the implementation of the programmen of development, of the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress, of the programme of our homeland's advance on the peaks of socialism and commu-

All this requires that, conco-mitant with all measures I have referred to, the political-educa-tive activity should be in easifled, for raising the revolutionary conscience of all members of our democratic bodies, of the personnel in all sectors, calling for an enhanced revolutionary onscience of all working people. We must understand it well that the political-clucalive activity of moulding the new man with a lofty revolutionary conscience is a factor of outstanding impostance in the new careacience is a factor of outstanding importance in the new stage
of development of our society.
The appropriation of science,
technology, of the gains of general science and world knowledge, combined with a lofty revolutionary consolence shoult
ensure indeed an solivity in
harmony with the requirements
of the new stage. We must have
cadres who, in any ofreumstances, will know how to settle the
most complex traces, act in full
unity for the implementation of
the programmes of gooleconethe programmes of scoloscono-mic development, for raising our homeland onto a higher development stage, for strengthen-lag Romania's independence and

Dear comrades.

While concentrating on the implementation of our home-land's sociosconomic develop-ment programme, we never for-got that we must work in all responsibility to help solve the major international issues, a-chieve disarmament, nuclear above all, a lasting peace, newtype, democratic principles of fully squa rights, observance of national independence and severelgaly, non-interference in home af-iairs and mutual advantage.

I discussed international is-sues at the Party National Conference and in other democra-tic bodies so I shall refer to them only briefly.

them only briefly.

The world situation requires an investification of offerts towards halting the still dangerous occurs of events. It is true that an accord on infernished attempts missile was reached between the Soviet Union and the Union States. We have welcomed it and we see it as an important slept but only a first stop as there still are thuse sinceptes of unclear weapons that can destroy manking several times over analytical life on our last to why we are of the opinion that everything

possible should be done for further steps and agreements lewards a 50-per cent reduction of the nuclear strategia arms of the United States and of the Soviet Union, the resistion of nuclear tests, of space militartzulion and a passage to further actions for the complete elimi-nation of nuclear weapons. As long as nuclear weapons exist and are manufactured, no one can affirm that the situation is

no longer dangerous.
We must also work - and we shall work most resolutely — for conventional disarma-ment, for a radical cut in conventional arms, under strict in-ternational control. We are for the renunciation of chemical ternational control. We are for the renunciation of chemical weapons, of other mass destruction weapons. We think the time has come for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of other states, a passage to the dismantiement of foreign military bases. firm measures to put an end to the use or threat of force, to shows of force in the vicinity of various countries' frontiers. Romania's proposals to this effect are well known. I have mentioned some of them now, as I think that our representatives on disarmament bodies, on international bodies, in the relations with other states should work most responsibly, day by day, to promote negotiations and a passage to real measures along this line. We declare firmly for the settlement of interstate problems only by negotiations. We think that one chould understand, in consideration of developments in the territories occupied by Israel, that time has come for an international conference to be called for the political settlement of these questions, ensuring the Palestinian passics right to self-determination, to a claic of its own included.

We also declare for an end to the Iran-Iran war, for the set-

the Iran-Iraq war, for the act-ilement of interstate problems in general by negotiated means

The economic situation also taises difficult problems — and forecasis for this year too are consist for this year too are quite gloomy. The developing countries situation is growing worse. That is why we are determined actively to participate, together with all developing countries, with all divisioning countries, with all states, in the calling of an international on-lerence under UN angle for the satisfament of underdevelopment problems, the developing countries foreign debt included.

All these require more bath over hofore the broad development of collaboration, satisfament of collaboration, satisfament of collaboration. Satisfament of collaborations. The United Nations. Organizations and other into-pational organizations collaboration in the resolution of capital statisfament of collaborations. The United Nations Organizations and other into-pational organizations collaboration in the solutions. The United Nations of capital statisfament of capital satisfaments and other into-pational organizations and other into-pational organizations and be feeding that solutions can be feeding to

cure each nation's free and in-dependent development. As for Rumanta, B will flemly act broadly to develop its relation-Wa will pay special attention to our relations with socialist countries, us we have done so far, starting from the necessity of evercoming divergencies, of strengthening all developing co-

uniries' collaboration and solldarity.
In general, our relations with socialist countries can be con-sidered good. Unfortunately the same cannot be said about the relations of the Socialist Repu-blic of Romania with the Hun-garian People's Republic. We have firmly worked and still work to strengthen our friendly work to strengthen our friendly relations of good ueighbourliness with Hungary. We think that both peoples' interests, all the more so as both peoples build socialism, call for a definite end to the oid states of affairs, for the development of relations in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, of good neighbourliness, solidarity, mutually advantageous cooperation in all areas, Our friends in Hungary— at well as all states—must unwoll as all states — must un-derstand well that the problems in Romania are solved by the

in Romania are solved by the party, the government, the denuocratic bodies, the whole Romanian people.

The outlook of scientific soclaitsm, Marxisi-Leoinist principles require that everyone
should first fight against the
chauvinism within their own
ranks, against mationalism within their own ranks, and in no
way encourage and skimulate
such manifestations alien not
only to socialist, humon concoptions but also to the conceptions of good-neighbour relations among states.

Vo have always fought and
will fight against any suchlike

will flight against any enchilico manifesiations, if they are to equir in Romania in one form or another. We consider that anch munifesiations are alien to or another. We consider that such manifestations are alien to the socialist society and everything should be done to eliminate them.

To provide fully equal righty it to create conditions for all citizans — no matter who they parents were — to enloy the right to work, to chucation, to the associality to give them lie opiocunity to give them lie opiocunity to work according to incly skills and applitudes and make their shills and applitudes and make their shills and applitudes and make their schiller ability in the general development of the home hast of their solutions to include the development of the home hast of their solutions to problems. Deductions ways it golve one break alient of a long time are ind we have always, and that we work development and individual out neighbours, and that we work developed, we firmly set out from headstand, they

and applying the general prin-ciples and laws to our realities. Maybe our understanding of diayle our understanding of these things has not been good enough. When we get to under-stand those questions better, we might draw better conclusions. We have never asked anyone either to approve or to imitate us, but obviously we do not allow anyone to pere as ominiscient and give us advice on one questlon or another.

We are for broad exchanges

of views, we have even asked some developed capitalist coun-tries, their parliaments: Shail we discuss these questions? We are ready. Our delegations We are ready. Our detections and yours should meet for discussions, we are willing and eager to meet and discuss with socialist countries. A number of meetings among socialist countries are held and many problems are discussed, but frankly, they do not always discuss what they do not always discuss what they should, and as openly as they should. But this is quite another matter. We are for diague and a broad exchange of views without anyone claiming to impose their point of view. Exchange of pointony in all areas ultimately deponds in all areas ullimately depends on how much the other can un-

on how much the other can un-derstand.

But this should in no way affect the cooperative links bet-ween two neighbour friendly states, among states in general and we firmly declare for the broad development of relations with all the states of the world. with all the states of the world. All the more — I repeat — do we want relations of good collaboration with our neighbours. We hold the view that many possibilities exist broadly to develop sconomic, icchnical, solentific and cultural relations between the Romanian people, helween Romania and Hungary, belween the two neighbour states of that ingelies we may to so that ingelies we may between the two neighbour statos so hat ingelher we may
strengthen solidarity, and in
our specific way, may build socialism in the best conditions,
outure the gelfare of our peoples, peace and cooperation.

I thought it appropriate to
raise this problem before this
body of our worker democracy
because during the discussions a
number of committee treatment of the discussions a
number of committee treatment of the discussions a
number of committee treatment of
these questions indirectly.
Many of them may still be confused. I thought it right to put
this problem before the Nationat Council of Werking People
so that everyone may undersiand fils maker, how we see it
and how we are going to work
in the injersis of both pacples of tild counce of socialism
and pence.

All in all conso of socialism
and pence.

The strengthen international
collaboration and solidarity for
people of your less the midden's
the removal dis nindear
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arms, reducion of military

just world that should see mankind to the year 2000 and markind to the year 2000 and lato the 21st century in a better position, in which each nation may develop freely and independently. Let us implement the principles of the new pollitical and removale thinking, which calls for a renunciation of obsoicte practices, obsoicts encounters a newconceptions, presupposes a new, humanistic outlook on equality, the sociocconomic progress of

Dear counciles,

The debates in the National Council of Working People and the ununimous adoption of the Decision-Appeal of the plan for 1988 shed vigorous light on the firm resolution of all participants in the Flenary Meeting, of all working people's councils, of our entire people, to steadfastly fulfil the plan for this year and the whole five-year period, thereby ensuring homenia's rise onto a new stage of development.

In conclusion I should like again to call attention to the moed for fulfilling the plan for February, for the first trimester and the whole year in the best possible conditions. All members of the National Council of Working People should be in the front ranks for concerting all working people's efforts with a view to steadfastly implementing the decisions of the Party. Left us do our best for ensuring the firm implementation of the wonderful prospects, of the Programme of building the multilatorally-developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

cially society and Romania's advance to communism.

We must always be aware that the way in which each collective of working people fulfills the plan in each domain of ... delivity represents its confeiluration to carrying out the whole depression and foreign policies of our party and state, to the policy of collaboration and poace,

# HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF ALL THE COUNTRY'S REGIONS ALONG THE LONGEST BOULEVARD OF THE COUNTRY

A road of almost 70 km runs through the Jiu Valley, the most important coulfield of Romania, connecting almost all the towns and villages of Petrosani municipality, the largest in the country (an administrative territory of 996 sq. km.): Lonea, Petrila, Petrosani, Livezeni, Vulcan, Paroseni, Lupeni, Uricani, Cimpu lui Neag.

An old road: part of it follows the narrow country road that used to link the ancient pastoral settlements of the Valley, and the route along which last century, the primitive "coal trains" used to run convoys of hundreds of covered carts loaded with pitcoai. The construction of the highway started in

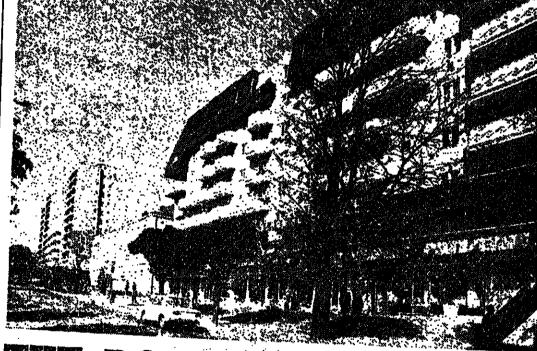
1870, at the same time with the railway, and it "grew" with the multiplication of coal operations.

And still, it is a new road, like the face of the liu Valley today.

On both sides of this original boulevard, the ion-gest in the country, new housing districts are lined (during the last 22 years over 28,000 apartments have been built), as well as shops, the seats of the old and new mining operations, modern coal dressing plants, a higher mining education institute, a mining equipment enterprise, a theatre, schools, sports halls, the new industrial areas of the towns,

In order to improve the recovery degree of useful metals from nonferrous ores and their quality, the Institute of Scientific Research and Design for Non-Ferrous Ores of the district of Mare has worked out a technology of complete ore flotanew technology ensures a better separation of the ores and a growth of the recovery degree by 1.5—3 per cent with copper and by 3—5 per cent with zinc. It is assessed that the new method will alow of obtaining an additional production of 50 tons of copper and 150 tons of zinc per year. The new technology was successfully applied at the Ore Central in Bala Mare, the Mining Enterprise of Bala Borşa and at Tarnija works of Gura Humorulul.

The specialists of the Institute of Research and Design for Oil Equipment in Piciosti have worked out a new technology of anticorrosive and anti-wearing protection for crude eli extraction pump pistous: the metallization with a nickel-hromine-boron micropowdered alloy through the thermospray method. The technology was applied at the Heavy Engines and Installations Repairs Enterprise of Polana Cimpinel and led to a 3—5 time growth of the pumps' average life compared to the conventional ones.



# PETROŞANI-NORD

For the design of the Petro-sant Nord district in the centre of the municipality, a few years ago, a national contest was ini-itated, in which over 800 archi-tects all over the country par-ticipated. The most difficult thing was to turn to best ad-vantage the small area and the characteristics of the environ-ment. The town has develoned ment. The town has developed and will develop in a small in-tramoniane basin, were every

design was combined with three other very good ones and with the suggestions of the architects at the County Design Institute. That explains the original aniharmonious integration of the streois, squares and buildings into the mountaineous landscape and space. The Petroyani Nord district, which is almost ready now, is an architectural gem. In the new Victory Square, a marbic artesian well has been erected.



# THE ROAD OF KNITWEAR

A long informational transport truck was ready to leave the kultwear enterprise of Peirosani, A daily routine. But also a lest of professional maturity for the young collective of workers who have proved that they wan be as good as those turning out famous fabrics, though the paterprise of Petrosani was soi up ten years ago. In 1978 it was the first light industry unit in the Jiu Valloy. The personnel was trained here, in parallel was trained here, in parallel of the equipment. The eugineers had hardly graduated from the faculty. On October I the first fabrics were put out; a small collection of sweaters and blouses for coincident The first orders issued by the first, naturally mistrustion and abouts of materially mistrustion and acquire of hundred licing.

Now an order gions unions. Be-A long informational transport

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

cause the knitwear enterprise in Petrosani is famous all ever the world. Its products are experted to France, Great Britain, Canada, Norway, Denniark, the USA, West Germany and the USSR.

USSR.

Accompanied by chief engineer Rodica Bodescu, a "veterran", actually the first employee of the enterprise, we followed the thread before reaching the stage of the Illighted fabric. First of all we entered the design department run by technical engineer Doina Maringal engineer Doina Maringal engineer Doina Maringal engineer Doina Maringalon, good laste, the systematic marketing research, the ambition to find new desirate labelings ambition to find new desirate labelings fashlon, to spirled he commonistic find the woman of the department work two years in alwance. The universe terms (amounting to so,

the fashion of the future. Offered as samples when deals are concluded, they onjoy a great success because they have bersonality and distinctive design, contexture and a variety of colours.

of solours.

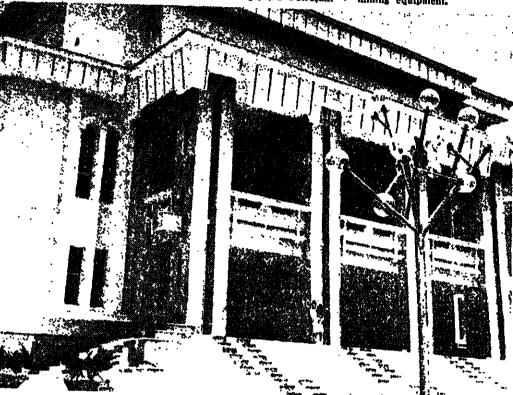
Then we went upstairs to the ready-made clothes department, the largest in the enterprise. The workers of the secriton where knitting gold shaped know how to handle all kinds of inachines—butting-one, lingking, brushing, hemsitioling, totton sewing—madilines able to all tacts a collar stich by stich, sto They perform all those operations, with great skill and at a scounds a gwester is manuface in the perform all those operations, with great skill and at a seconds a gwester is manuface in the direct story of the perform all those operations, with great skill and at a month, of which to be pengent and the operation of which to be pengent and the operation of which to be pengent and the operation of which to be pengent and ports.

# A NATIONAL FIRST

One of the most important recent achievements of the Mining Equipment Enterprise in Petrosani is a national first; the mechanized propping installation SMA II for the exploitation of layers with an over 45 degree dip. It was presented at the Bucharest informational Fair last autumn and it has higher performances than other similar products in the world. Next to many other units produced by the Petrosani enterprise, it is a valuable offer to foreign partners. The competitiveness of its products ites in the permanent improvement of their technical feats. The whole list of installations and

subassemblies has been designed once again, having in view especially the increase of the of safety conditions in the underground. Let us mention that two years ago, its current export production did not even appear in the export indicators of IUM Petrosani. Its only concern was to ensure the necessary equipment for the mines in the Valley — every new mechanized complex, combined cutter loader or convoyer means more coal, extracted more easily from the depth of the earth. Today, about a quarter of the products bearing its mark are meant for foreign customers. Ten years ago, the Petrosani

Mining Rquipment Enterprise was only a larger repair shop—the "head mechanic" of Jiu Valley. (In 1984 it celebrated 75 years since its foundation). During this time, the output increased five times in point of value and three times in point of tonage. The enterprise produces 50—90 types of propping, digging, vertical and haulage conveying, drilling installations, hydraulic and mining equipment. This year, IUM Petrosani starts its third development and mederization stage. Which will ensure all conditions for the making of high-performance mining equipment.



### HIGHLY TRAINED WORKERS IN A STANDARD MINE

The mining enterprise of Paroscal is the best equipped of all units strewn along the Jiu Valley. The whole production of the pits is put out by means of muchanized timbering and digging machine tools. Preparations are made by combination units. The supply of the working toams is performed by monorall-type installations. The whole coal conveying process is updated, equipped with conveyer belts. Key points are supervised by a closed circuit to system. A modern, well-equipped switchboard controlls the production process and the work safety activity. (Also here there is a firedamp detector for the control and automated recording of methane concentration existing in all the directly productive places.)

Something The

THE BULL OF

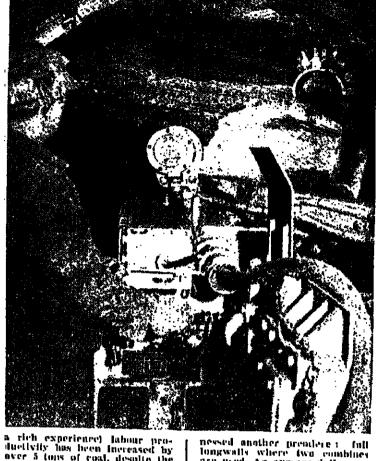
But the most important fact is that the enterprise has moulded miners-technicians boasting a high professional training who are able not only to
exploit efficiently highly productive tools but also to mainiain and even repair them. They
capitalize on the advantages offered by mechanization. In mechanized stopes the miners ted
by Nicolac Andrasic, Minal Burbacanu and Ferenc Fazecas reached high productivities of up
to 30 tons.

Last year, an important pre-miers was registered here, highlighting the experience ac-cumulated by the collective in exploiting support complexes and mechanized cutting devices. Usually, a working is 60 to 100

A Date (Fig.

**清朝** 

160 m long. The new technology reduces a lot the volume of preparation and maintenance works. The number of transporiers is reduced and big capacity transporters can be officiently used. Fall longwalls can be adapted to automation (operations can be followed through centralized control systems). Only homogenous teams with well trained men can work in such a system. A day lost because of a fatture or difficult geomining situations means a loss of 1,000 tons of coal. In the experimental working, of 160 m equipped with a CMA 160 m equipped with a CMA 5H complex, where Ferenc Fazekas' bridage works (one of the veterans of mechanization at Paroseni and on the Jiului



a rich experience) labour pro-ductivity has been increased by aver 5 tons of coal, despite the difficult tectoules and the va-ried inclinations of the layer. On layers 4 and 13 of Paro-sent Mining Enterprise we wit-

nessed another prendere: full longwalls where two combines are used. An average daily pro-duction of 1,500 tons of coal is expected. They will soon ha followed by full longwalls of 200 m.

### FIVE KILOMETRES DEEP

The derrick No. 5012 belonging to the Tirgu Carbunesti Oil Field, Gorj county has reached a depth of five kilometres. Work has therefore been completed on the despest well achieved in this oil field in Oltenia so far. Benefitting by a modern Romanian-made installation, the drillers here successfully applied the optimized drilling (with jet and higher quality drills, highly realiable in exploitation) as part of the programme established in the projects of the respective derrick, epest well achieved in this oil field Benefitting from a modern

### A VILLAGE IS MOVING

Uniti several years ago, the Uricani mine entrances were the farthest point of the "coal read", while Cimpu in Neag village was just a pastoral, patriarchal settlement carrying out its life in forms unchanged for hundreds of years. The several hundred people living in the houses scattered at the foot of the mountains raise dattle, mow

and gather bay, cultivate polaloes, plak forcet fruit.

Until one day in 1830 when
an unusual noise came front the
centre of the village; an excavator plunged its bucket leeft
into the earth inaugurating the
Chupu lui Neag quarry. The
geologisis discovered liere a
black coal mountain which must
be taken out. Hillions of ou.m.
of mining mass have been excavated until the present. Today's quarry is two km loog,
one km wide and 330 m deep,
o rases in thirls. Access ways are also maintained in good conditions, rain waters are drivon to the Jiu, to model and compact the huge spoil mountain created in the area.

rain the area.

Rundreds of tipping forvies featled with coal, and spoil run on the solid concrete road leading to the solid concrete. From Uritial leading point, the energo-fie black cost extracted at Cimpu lui Neng (1,800–2,20) categories leaves for Ovidus, Dofessil, Adjud.

Because the exploitation will spon reach the hubblishing will mayo and the paople will start from the biginning two knt tak from the biginning two takes the coal takes a souther of critical to have been known the coal takes a south of critical to have been known the coal.

The new lectuality is tringing at the coal and the coal takes the coal takes and t

### CREATION AS A FRAME OF MIND

The following dialogue, which took place at the Faculty of Machine Building Technology of the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute is a synthesis of the system of developing students' scientific creativeness, in the opinion of the teaching staff here, to the first place.

"The better your general knowledge, the easter your access to the particular", affirmed professor engineer Alexandru Rădulescu. DSc, dean of the faculty. We must develop flexible thinking; stiffing one's mind with examples, permanent generalization would be a mistake."

"Is that a fact or a desiderntum? What happens in actual
fact?" I asked three of the beheffelaries, students certificated
as researchess by their teachers.
Their point of view ("we are
certainly not representative for
the thinking of all the students
in this faculty" they said) can
be synthesized as follows: "The
approach to the various probleus, the teaching of physics
and mathematics to junior atutionts are characterized by a
very high and accurate standard, but a creative person finds
this annoying "(Vierel Dumitrache). "We are not taught the

if, especially those of applied mathematics and physics. As for the strength of materials, we are told nothing about the vibrations of machine tools" (Anea Pescaru). "Education for innovation should begin in the first year, as an outcome of the very way in which we are required to approach certain problems" (a student who demanded to remain anonymous).

ed to remain anonymous).

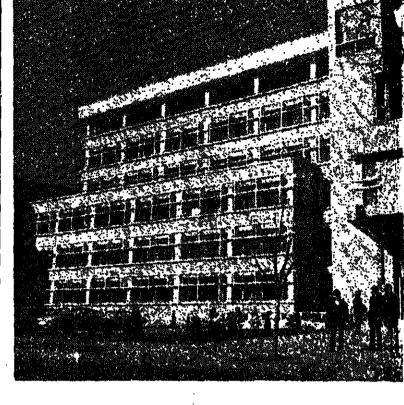
"We — the dean said — hell periodic talks within our teachers' board and chair meetings concerning the modernization elements which occur every year and which have to be learned by the students. We have in mind developing the future engineers' capacity for

investigation and creation, for analysis of certain problems, states and solutions, I keep tell-ing the students: flexibility is the word in the ceonomy, think of the technological lines, of the flexible machines that can work fiexible machines that can work so many new parts, so different from one another, which have resulted in flexible technologies. Therefore, the engineer's training must be elastic too... Our aim is to create models for problems and phenomena; the model then enables one to aclive particular cases. The problems themselves are so complex that the engineer needs a multilateral and diversified training. The new cannot be created when the new cannot be created when the student lacks a thorough overall technical education.

#### RESEARCH THEMES

The most valuable latest research themes of the collectives of teaching staff and students at the Faculty of Minling Machines and Installations of the Minling Institute in Petrosoni, include the making of a laboratory model of a mining robot for actioning and supervising conveyer belts, the designing and building of a wholly mechanized face served by robot, the matting of a manipulating robot which could work in the narrow spaces of the mine faces. A first important step has been made: the prototype of the first Romanian mining robot is working in a lab of the Faculty.





ce, in the field of inventions, the designing and making of a set of devices for unconventional processing technologies by electro-crosion and electrochemical treatment have had very good results; this work was made by Cristian Dragomirescu and Marius Centin, 1886 graduates, and eludents Valentin Neaca, Laurentiu Romascanu and Luminita Apostolache and it was supervised by professor Ionel Gavritse.

"An activity contributing to educating the oreativeness of the students is carried on within the scientific circles. For

example, at the Machine Building Technology department," professor engineer Constantin Clocardian, DSc, pointed out, "there is a scientific circle having three sections: a) technologies for splintering and plastic cold working; b) non-conventional processes and technologies o) processing and control technical equipment. The subjects of the circle are established by the department, taking into account its present or longiterm research themes, starting from the idea that students will actually participate in the work of scientific creation.

# A DILEMMA WHICH

"I am for mass-wide creativity. Education of all grades is the best place for that. It should not hamper imagination in anyway, imagination must answer social needs" associate professor Aurel Bragaru pointed out.

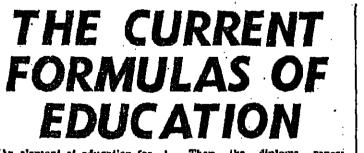
'Do you call it a chance that you can practically make researches while still in faculty?"

"Preparation for research should be started even before the faculty years" said Anca Poscaru. "Curiosity fades away as you get older. With ns. stu-

s you got older. With as, studenis, creation is guided, jar-getted, but you must also be able to produce a good deal of nonzense. I feel tied down to

"Are we faced with a dilemma? You, professor Aurel Brägaru, were speaking about mass-wide orealivity as a university method. What is the relation between this method and the students' scientific workshops?"

"I feel the need for lectures; workshops are for the eltie. At the National Symposium of Inventiveness my papers focused on the concept called SUCCES (a system of collective usage of concentrated solentific experience). The application of this concept in practice, to my courses, helps me cram the students' time of specialization, thus granting them enough time to crossio".



"An element of education for innevation, the dean went on, is the yearly papers. We have the opportunity to pose problems to the students of which they should think and find optimize relations conventities. timum solutions, competitive in point of technology, chorsing the best variant out of many parable ones. The solutions in-clude, most often, elements of

"The point is - said student Doru Cologun - to study the phenomenon thousoughly in or-iler to got a beiler knowledge

of it".

"But, firen, the training is narrowed and it does not allow for research to be carried over large areas" (Ance Poscaru).

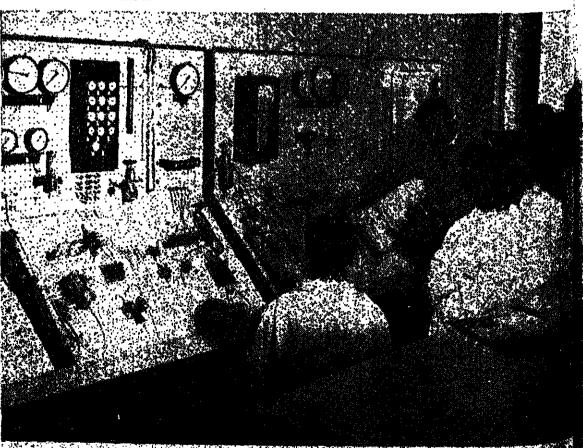
"Somebody said that, if we did not synthesize, we would go backwards. After three of fette years at received.

years of rescurch, one may say; this is the question, you can push it as far as you like In our faculty. It is not me who choose the questions, they choose use." (Vierel Lithnitinche).

Then the diploma papers

follow.
"In our faculty", the dean
pointed out, "more than 50 percent of the questions approached by diploma papers are research contracts. For 10—20 years, these diploma papers bave been defended in the industrial area, before the oustomers (23 August Enterprise, the

mers (23 August Enforprise, the Heavy Machine Enterprise etc.) This makes the student's attitude thange. The rest of the themes are suggested by production, but illey are not supervised by engineers and they are delivered at the faculty." "Valuable experiences acquired at the machine building technology department, which organizes for fourth-year, gittedness of scientific research for achieving an instruction in this field by a planned activity." "Itays you noticed any results?" "Yes, we have", said lesirueter Aurellan Visan, "For instantant lands and the field any results?"



# ROMANIAN

SUPPLEMENT TO NO 6 (515) FEBRUARY 12

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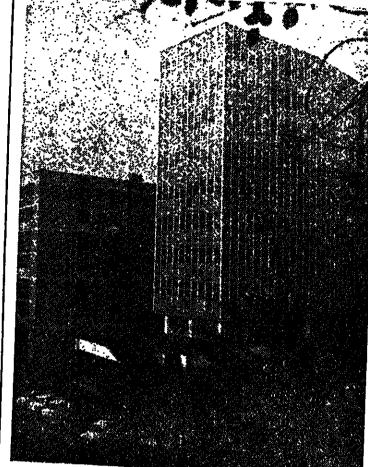


### THE FINE MECHANICS ENTERPRISE



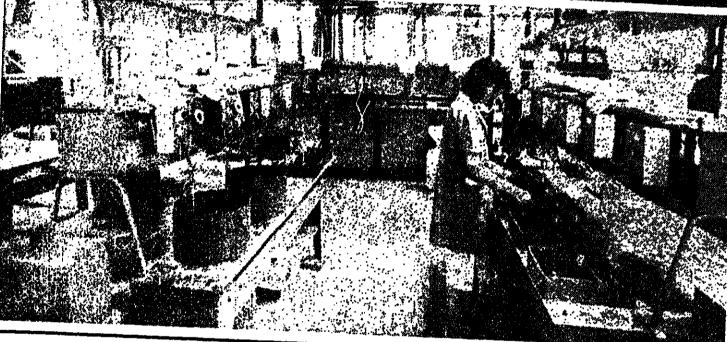
The Fine Mechanics Enterprise of Bucharest, one of the big producers of measuring and gauging fixtures in Romania, offers high-accuracy devices for the measuring of external, internal, circular and flat dimensions, gear, surfaces and angles. Its manufacturing programme includes dial gauges and micrometer calipers with dial indicator, direct-reading and comparison measures

for bore-holes, passmeters and level micrometers, thickness measuring devices, gear pitch error and thickness measuring fixtures, protractors and supports and accessories for these devices. Length measuring dovices most world quality standards and can compote with similar products made by



cure dimension accuracy, economy of time, giving automa-tic orders according to the

-The vocation for top performances in the twelve enterprigrounded on the celivity of its own institute of research, design and technological engineering for five mechanics and tools. A real control tools. tools. A real centre of techni-cal and technological creation, the institute supplies ideas and solutions to productive departments staffed with highskilled workers and technicians able to impart the highest quality to each product. The direct relationship between research and production, the continuous flow of information between those who design and those who execute provide the guarantee for the high technical icvel and accuracy of the measuring and control devices produced by the CIMF enterprises.



### MEASURING AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

#### MEASURING AND DIMENSIONAL CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

- dial indicators
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- comparator instruments
- gear measuring instruments
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- supports and accessories for measuring instruments

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In order to achieve its programme, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise adopted and improved the latest technologies specific to each family of products. One of the many possible examples are the diamond wheels with galvante bond for processing a wide range of materials. Starting from the Winter company of West Germany, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise has achieved almost twice as many families of diamond wheels. ed almost twice as many fa-milies of diamond wheels than the licence initially contained. the licence initially contained. Among its performances we could mention the wheels for the electronic industry used for cutting integrated circuits, transistors and thyristor plates. The width of the cut is only 0.26 mm, which substantially reduces the waste of expensivo materials resulting from cutting. We could also mention the diamond wheels mention the diamond wheels with galvanio bond used for cuitles synthetic resins, the wheels for processing sintered moial carbides, otc.

The fruit of the Fine Mechanics Industrial Central's creative efforts is the active control devices used directly on machine tools, injulient devices equipped with electroblocs and feelers, they so-



# REMEMBER THE



### IMF TRADEMARK

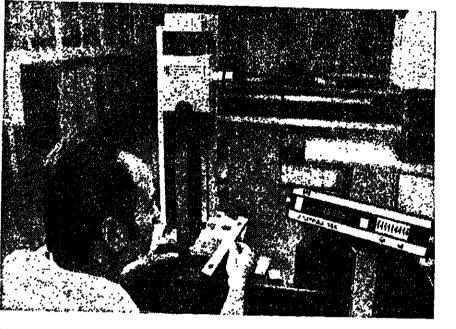
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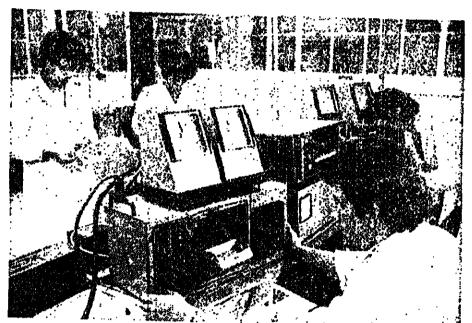
 apparatus and mechanisms of industrial horology @ apparatus for the control of thermotechnical magnitudes • automation elements for regulating pressure and temperature • tools, de-

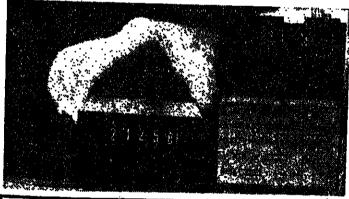
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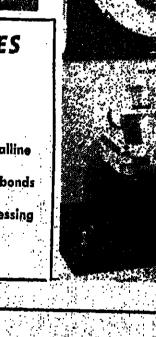




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#### ON THIS PAGE:

- Overtical micrometre with electronic counter
- electronic speedographs for locomotives
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#### ON THE ADJOINING PAGE: -

- View from the galranic workshop of the diamond look section
- measuring and control ap-



### MANUFACTURER: THE FINE MECHANICS ENTERPRISE

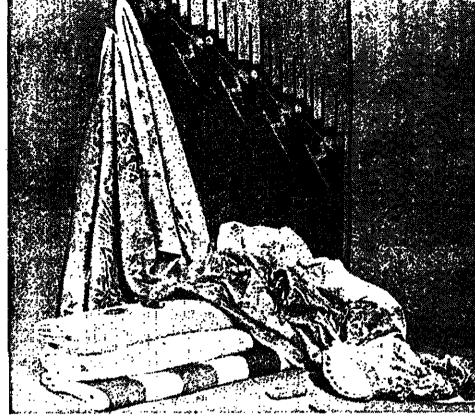
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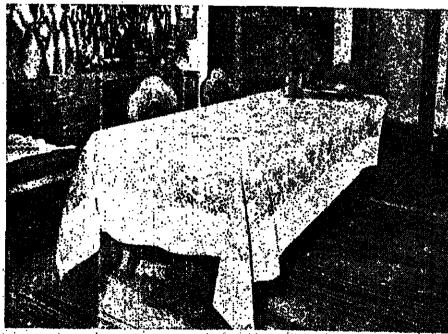


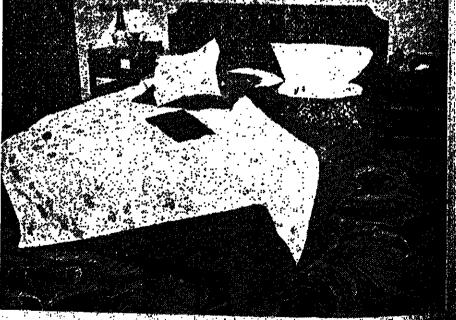


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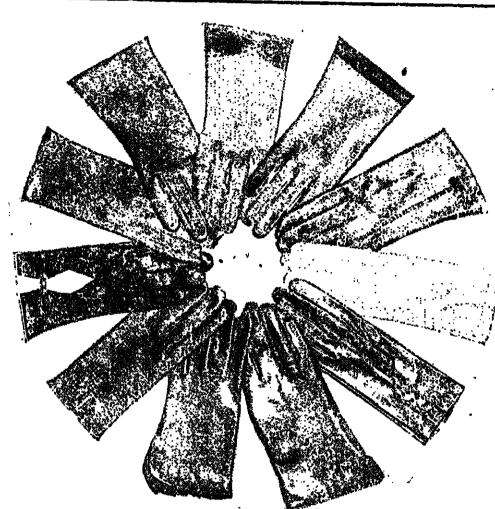
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### A NAME TO BE REMEMBERED FOR THE DIVERSITY AND QUALITY OF THE PRODUCTS IT EXPORTS:

ASI three-phase asynchroneus motors: output: 0.25-90 kw; valtage: 220-660 v: frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673) or 85 (DIN 42677); protection: IP44 (DIN 40050)

Aff three-phase asynchronous motors: output: 5.5-90
kw; voltage: 380 v; frequency;
50-60 cyclos; wound rotor with
permanently applied brushes;
mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN
42673) or B5 (DIN 42677); protaction: IP44 (40050)

ASA explosion-proof mo-fors Ex d.3n.G4: output: 0.8-90 kw; voltago: 220-660 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel

Three-phase asynchronous

motors of large output : output : 110-1,000 kw ; frequency : 50-60

Cycles; squirrel cage rotor: low voltage 220-660 v - MIB & MAB; high voltage 3.3-6 kv - MIB & MAB; MUS & MEB;

Wound rotor: low voltage: 220660 v - MIP & MUR; high voltage: 3.3-6 kv - MIP, MAP;
MUF & MEP; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673) and B5 (DIN 42677); protection: IP23 or IP 44 (DIN 40050)

TAM three-phase asynchronous motors; output: 0.25-7.5 kw; voltage: 220-500 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673), B5 (DIN 42677) and B14 aluminium casing

Single-phase electric frac-tional horse power motors for washing machines 2/12 poles,

2/16 poles, refrigorators, spwing.

Single-phase electric motors with centrifugal starting relay, 1 or 2 speeds, 0.25 kw/1,500 rpm, 220 v

DC motors: MCG type - for general appliance: output: 4 kw-280 kw: MCU type - for machine tools; output: 3.25 kw-200 kw; Mill motors MCM type - series 802-808; output: 3.7 kw-75 kw

DC motors with exial air gap and disk rotor, output: 180 w; 370 w; 750 w: 1,200 w; 1,500 w; 2,200 w; 4,000 w; 5,500 w

 Welding converters: 125 A, CSCA 250 A, CS 315



CS 350 A, CS 3 (350 A), CS 5 (500 A)

● Welding sets with Diesel engine - GST 350 A, GST 500 A

 General sets powered by Diesel engines, stationary or mobile: 4 kva; 7.5 kva; 10 kva; 15 kva; 20 kva; 38 kva; 80 kva; 125 kva; 150 kva

Synchronous generators:

231 and 400 v, 50-60 cycles, of:

5 kva; 6.2 kva; 7.5 kva; 15
kva; 30 kva; 38 kva; 40 kva;

50 kva; 80 kva; 123 kva; 150

Medium-frequency converter sets: GEF-AV, 50 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 56 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 100 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 110 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 125 kw, 2,500 Hz; GEF-AV, 300 kw, 2,500 Hz; GEF-AV, 300 kw, 8,000 Hz

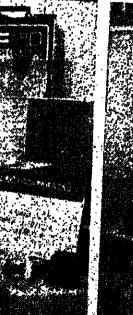
Distribution transformers: rated power: 25-1,600 kva, rated voltage: 6-35 kv

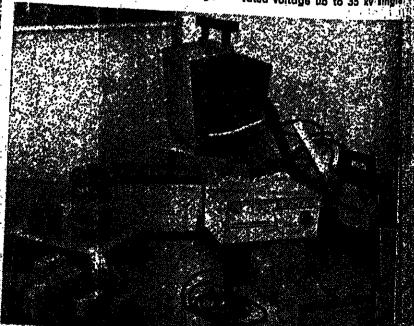
Power transformers and autotransformers: rated power; 2,000–400,000 kva; rated voitage; up to 400 kv

circuit breakers: a) small oil valume, type IUP, rated valuage: 6–35 kv and 110 kv; symmetrical breaking capacity: 250–3,000 Mva; b) small oil valume, type IO (Delle Alsthom-France licenco): rated voltage: 6–20 kv; symmetrical breaking capacity: 250–500 Mva; c) ditto for the rated voltage of 66, 110, 220 and 400 kv; d) air contactor type CAM, 6 kv, 100 a

Disconnecting switches: a) indoor use (SMI-STI); rated voltage up to 35 kv; rated current up to 6,300 a; b) outdoor use (SME-STE-STEP); rated voltage up to 400 kv; rated current up to 1,600 a; d) indoor load break switches, type STIS; rated voltage up to 20 kv; breaking capacity up to 7 Mva; d) pantograph type PHAF-1-110/2000

Instrument transformers (a) current transformers (b) current transformers (c) plate (c) current transformers (c) plate (c) current transformers (c) current transformers (c) current (c) c





**ADVERTISEMENTS** 

or double phase build for Indoor or outdoor use; 2. oil types (TEMU-TEBU and TECU) rated voltage up to 400 kv single or double-phase build for outdoor

Madium-voltage fuses: rated voltage up to 35 kv; rated current up to 100 a; Indoor use (type FI); outdoor use (type FE)

• Indoor lighting fittings luorescent lamps

Street lighting fittings mercury lamps

Lighting fittings for motor

Electric hand tools

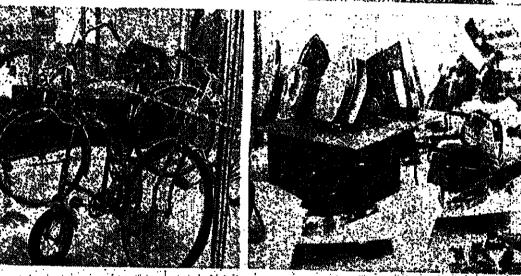


Electric home appliances washing machines, all radiators, electric hot plates, flat irons, vacuum cleaners, hair driers, electric coffee grinders, turbine radiators, window fans, table fans, attachments sot for MG4 drilling machines, other electric heating appliances, household aluctric pumps)

Electroinsulating materials lextolit ; sticioloxtolit a.o.

@ Electric cables and conductors: Aluminium conductors for overhead lines; Steel-core aluminium conductors; Rubberinsulated-sheathed flexible cables, type NLH, MMH, NSH; Copper and aluminium PVC Insulated conductors according to DIN-BS-NF-VDE; Telephone cables; Signalling cables; Copper and aluminium power cables, armoured and non-armoured bles.



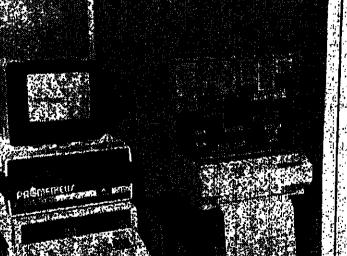


Winding machines for transformer coils

Power capacitors: a) mineral oil (type CU); rated voltage: 0.380-0.500 kv; rated 10-15 kva i three phaic build Indoor mounting: b) chiobuild Indoor mounting: b) chiodiated oil, type C\$; rated voltiage: 0.380-0.500 kv; rated power: 15-20 kva; three-phase
build; indoor mounting

dustrial purpose and housing installations (contactors, re-lays, circuit breakers, push but-tons, normal fuses, transformers, high purposes. high rupture capacity low-voltage fuses, switches, sockets etc.)

Lighting sources pressure mercury vapour in auto bulbs, flyorescent is standard indandescent in ballosts for mercury and rescent lamps, starters



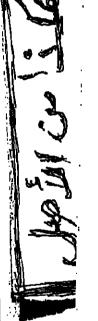
per (mass-impregnated . nass-impregnated-non-drai

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A TIGHT

LINK WITH

**PRODUCTION** 

contracts with the saterprises in the municipality with subjects as t the making of

some alloy steels (with higher resistance and good response to crosion) for the casting of ship propellers, the automation of control

systems for the plastics in-fection installations; design for two automated forging nsiallations for containe drossarms and pillars. The value of these confracts ne-ars two million let.

Some officer research the-mes have been completed by students. In their diploma papers, which have in view important setestific approa-

ches in the domain of ship structures, the calculation of

some components, metallus

Lasi year, the Mecha-pice Faculty an Galati signed 16 research

### LIFE GERMINATED BY INTELLIGENCE

The more than 500 students who are members of the 68 scientific research circles within the Faculty of Agriculture of the Iasi Agronomic Institute permanently produce new and valuable ideas. In order to help life yield fruit, one must work passionately and love the land, the plants and animals. Those who love the land tave found new methods to improve saily and aikaline sets, and those with excess humidity in the meadows of the rivers in the region, recisiming them for agriculture. Those who love animals, the future veterinarians, have studied and devised new means of prophylaxis and fighting animal diseases by creating aeruma and vacoines which are already used in the productive sector of the major animal breading complexes in this country. When you step into the office of professor engineer Constantin Milios, DSe, you feel at a loss; you cannot decide whether you are in a medicinal herb shop (you can see numerous large paper bags full of small, execulty labelied events.

ous large paper bags full of amall, carofully labelled ones). in a pharmacy or a perfumer's

shop (a plausible hypothesis when you look at the scores of bottles containing ambor-lo-ioured resences), or in a place where spices are stored, whose smell has impregnated even the waits, the furniture and the books. Thanks to the endeavours and passion of the professor, assisted by the scores of atudents, a genetic bank for medicinal and aromatic herba has been set up. The bank is an accumulation of a genetic stock totalling 850 species from the spontaneous and entitivated flora existing in 42 countries of Europe, Asia and America. This gene bank was systematized in keeping with the criterion of aliments, boasting species for carifovas, sular, alcerous, hepatchillary, respiratory, kidney, rheamatic a.o. discases.

The faculty has not made up this genetic stock unique in Romanis for purely teaching purposes alone. It has been incomed to advantage through the students' practical work.

Its beneficiaries are the local Medical-Pharmaceutic office, the Flantacorel Enterprise in Platra Neamt, which receive from the faculty's laboratories enhercal oils or seasoned plant material, excellent sources of raw materials for drugs. Alongstide medicinal herbs, aromatic ones are used for original spices.

Another valuable idea of the last higher agrouomic educational establishment was the exploitation of this biological stock for the replacement of chemical synthesis perfumes with natural, plant extracts. For the time being, the great cosmeties enterprises Miraj and Farmee have received samples for the development of this sector.

Many of those who climb the Copou Hill where the Agrone-

tor.
Many of those who climb the
Copou Hill where the Agronomic lastitute lies come there for
business. They have to sign urgent contracts, or they want to find out what the institute's gene bank can offer them.



#### CHILDREN ARCHAEOLOGISTS

On a plaieau on the right bank of the river Oil, near Scorel village, Sibhu county, were effected archaeological researches. In the works, coordinated by prof. dr. Doing Gathenu, from the History Museum of the Sucialist Republic of Romania in Bucharest, also participated students of the Scoret, School, members of the local history circle. On that occasion were discovered tools, stone hammers, and many ceramic objects. Two settlements were attested from the transition period at the end of the Neolithic and the beginning of the Bronze Age belonging to the late Cotofeni culture and Clina-Schenkenberg culture, both dated to the second half of the third millenium BC. The objects discovered by the little archaeologists who worked with passion, care and skill were included in the school's museum.

### THE FUTURE IS VERY NEAR

Starting this summer, after taking his diploms, he will re-commend himself as architect Chialin Bades. For the time be-lar however he is a final-year student of the Ion Mincu Ar-chitecture Institute in Bucha-rest. How did he come this far?

"In the beginning, there was my wish to become an architect, prompted by impressions not entirely related to this profession. Then I met an architect who used to work with ratching passion. Bodides, there was my old bent for drawing, just like

The Iasi Construction Faculty (top); workshops and laboratories of a few technical faculties in this country (left and centre); laboratory at the Faculty of Zootechny and Veterinary Medicine in Timisoara (top right); a picture taken at the Bucharest Institute of Architecture (buttom right).

graduated from high school and was admitted to the faculty. "The I realized that a tremen-

"The I realized that a tremendous distance separated what I thought architecture to be and what It really was. In the first years, I concerned myself with the ABC of the functional and aesthetic aspects in this profession. Starting in the fourth year I tried to become a disobedient approntice, so that I may reach my own way of thinking and put my ideas into a personal expression. So, I started to discover.

"Besides the subjects studied at the faculty, I tried to keep abreast of the noveities taking place in architecture, I am referring to the workshop activity, where the field of research



is more fertile, being related to prospection.

"I am part of a design team including both students and professors which takes over contracts to be linalized. Here, several designs of houses of culture for youth were worked out under the supervision of professor Endi Barbu Popessu. One of these bouses of culture is that of Clurghu, After the foundation works started it was discovered that the phreatic water layer was higher than noted in the geological survey. Then we had to reliable the solution, redesign the interior, without however sacrificing the functional details required by the hanefulary. In the end it all came out right.

"But maybe my personality was more clearly expressed in the study designs worked out by me alone, I designed a 400-bed hotel for Giurgiu, And also for this town, another design pursues the improvement of the degree of comfort in multi-family housing multi. We reduced the laying foonign measures in Tevpur

of Hving rooms, because I sup-for the idea of entancing co-aid contain, signing with the family.

"Two years ago, I was a mem-

Property ago, I was a member of the group which took part in the group which took part in the group which took part in the contest for designing like National Theatre in Tokyo, The dreign was sent to Japan, entered the contist and was reproduced in the calalogue made by the organizers. I included an opera ball, a studio, lobbies, rehearsal rooms, technical rooms, porking lots, etc. Wallad to herd the Japanese specificity, without however over doing it.

Now I am working on a lower planning design for a part of Buchassal, in the perspective of the year, and our designs lost the root, 1808, and our designs lost agont in the root is a straig, action tength of the root, 1808, and our designs lost means; of the indicate the root in the indicate the root in the indicate the root, and our designs lost the means; of the indicate the root indicate the root indicate the root indicate the root indicate the root.

Bucluceanu-Boiez) acquires
now peremptory accents,
Their "break" culminating
with Scerates' application to
duit the achool is tinked to
and caused by a second story,
the love story of Scerates'

change his mind ("Who told
change his mind

Continuing the "high school pupils" series, this third episode — Extemporal la dirigentie script: George Sover, direction: Nicolae Corjos — offers a new encounter with the main characters in the films Declaratie de dragosie and Liceculi.

Drawing on the same school world, the film is, this time and to a great extent, the story of teacher Soverales (actor ion Caramitru). The conflict between his "philosophical" mothed of education and the "rigid" mothed of mathematics teacher Isoscel (actors) acquires the was leaving 7"). A specific mothed of mathematics teacher Isoscel (actors) acquires the was leaving 7"). A specific mothed of mathematics teacher Isoscel (actors) acquires the was leaving 7"). A



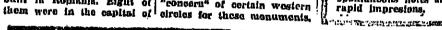
CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

The grant and a constraint and a constraint

over 500 churches that are historibal and architectural historical monuments. Over monuments, and shed light 1978-1986, 268 Orthodox on the hypocritical and tenchurches were built or re-dentious character of the built in Romania. Eight of "concern" of certain western

ventional one.

Progressia Diama — The Diama Progression, by Vasile Andru, Albatras Inblishing House. The latest novel by Vasile Andru, asserted as a writer especially in the last decade, reveals mostly the prose writer's anterior orientations, as the adept of last minute experiments. The book is in fact a love story, but adopis the perspective of the journal and is therefore built out of fragments of reality life, thrilling events



**PREPRINTS** Profiluri epice contemporane — Contemporane — Contemporanery Epic Profiles, by toan Holban, Caries Românească Publishing House, The book of critical studies by toan Holban, iends to make a ploing of afferwar Romanian prose. The suither distributes the whole epic material into five sections, trying to identify the lines of the evolution of autochthonous prose in the last faure does.

of autochthonous prosing the last four decain the last four decades. Like any attempts to synthesize
matter in movement,
the critic's divisions
are disputable. But,
admitting his point of
view, which in general
is founded on honesty,
prudence and sense
of value — we will
find out that prose
writers after WW II
are divided into the
"Marin Preda generation", the "Tirgovisto
school", the "Alexandru Ivasiue class", the
"class of 1970" and the
"generation of the "generation of the 80s." Of course it would be superfluous to dispute the absence or presence of author in one group or another as long as the classification is a con-



# Painter Aurel Anitel has put on view 70 oil paintings and black-and-white works at the Orizont Galieries in Bucharest. Variety stands out both through the fhomes chosen and the ways of approaching subjects, betraying an activity spanning more than 30 years. Aurel Anitel joined the Fine Ar-ROMANTIC CHARM

The Fiance from the Moon by Eduard Künceke is an agreeable show, it offers the special or ploturesque, inventively designed solding; and beautiful, hummable tunes. This was the overall impression given by the recent premiere of the Bucharest Operatia. The work belongs to the reperfoire of the 1929s, with its whole suite of entertaining ruythms and melodies, sentimentally placed under the protective wing of romanticism. Hence the parental qualities recognized by today's public, which tends to ignore the inherent desuetude of the theatrical argument. George Zahareseu has staged the sablest Cartest and staged the show on a note of trader annusement, interested by application and staged the sablest Cartest annusement, interested by application and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both sides, sporting and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both worth mentioning for both saids and Nicolae Magneranu. Also worth mentioning for both saids and N

has staged the show on a note of tender amusement, streamed by architect Constantin Gheorgho's seenery and by the lively movement imported to it by choreographer Victor Vince.

However, the success of the show depends particularly on the performers, and the two flust-night casts evinced the necessary qualities, with certain interceiking differences. In the first cast, the leading comple had the advantage of stage experionne which emphastized feminically licesum— after authoratio romantic nuapoce—Eugen Bapevol. Around them, remarkable by their acting and singing were Virgil Rejecu, George Pannescu and Daniel



Elena Urdareanu-Hert (b. 1924) exhibite at the Simeza galleries in Bucharcet a vast universe of thoughts and feelings, bathed by a daim, mirite light, as the light of the Romanian space is. Her canvases are made up of inimitable lines; touches and spots of colour. The artist has become a master of grave tones and of light radiating beyond the images depicted. Each painting is an expression of the fact that joy, when springing from the heart and being empobled by art, is scattered, like alr and stardust, in the souts of all those awaiting to

Cristina Tanasescu (b. 1951) exhibite drawings and paintings at the Art Foyer in Bucharest. The sallent feature of her canvases is her observed in the sallent feature of her canvases is her observed in the sallent calify. An integral hart of the world, the forest becomes a symbol of Mrs through its vogetal myths and legends springing from itself, and chaing in itself. In fact, almost every work by Cristina Tanasescu committees an alluston to the omningescut human environment.

IOAN PRIGORBANU

### ROMANIAN NEWS • ROMANIAN

### **BUCHAREST** — A PORT

### ON THE DANUBE

The builders of the Enterprise for the Complex Develop-ment and Exploitation of Dimbovija river have started work on the making and development of the future com-mercial port Glina which will make Bucharest a port on the Danube.

On the Vitan-Glina section, which is 8 m long, the ex-tension of the waste water evacuation ditch under the Dim-bovita bed is now in an advanced stage of completion. Work has started for the development of the shipping part of the Dimbovija, from Gilna downstream to Budesti, at the confluence of the river with the Arges. Meant for goods transport, the new water way will be equipped with three hydroelectric complexes; the Tanganu and Galbinasi ones will have looks, upper pools and micro-hydropower plants.

The third, at Poposii, will separate urban from shipping Bimbovija. The navigable bed will be 70-90 m. wide and minimuni 4 m dcep.

The project slipulates a connection of the navigable canal with lake Cernica, which will be ensured by a hydroelectric complex placed in the area of Cernica commune.

In Bucharest, a new shopping centre has been recently commissioned — the A m Cotrocent Farmfoud Market.

Built after a unique design bearing the mark of the Project-Ducuresti Insti-

iule, the new commorpial seat extends over 6,500 sq.m. The one-storied build-ing includes a large self-service food shop covering an area of 2,310 sq.m. and a vegetable and fruit half covering 1,632

THE COTROCENI SHOPPING CENTRE

paker's and milk shop, a confileor's and prefry shop, a doughnut shop and a flo-wer shop are also included. A 325 sq.m. area is devoted to indivi-

dual producers.

In the large food shop there are sections with household appliance, and chemical products.

THE SALT AND

PEPPER

OF INDUSTRY

The researchers of the Research Institute for Organic Auxiliary Products in Mo-diag say about chomical pro-ducts obtained by them that

they are the "salt and pep-

per of industry".



#### INDUSTRIAL FIRSTS

After testing the beneficiaries' preferences, the Garments Enterprise of Iast has prepared for future production over 1,000 new models of clothing items meant for domestic and foreign and users. At present, over 500 new clothing items are being mass-produced by the en-

The 30-50-ton weighing arms and columns with mamust registration, the weighing machine for persons, the 12-kg balance for bables, the 25-kg semi-auto-mated mobile weighing machine for mail and the two-kg single scale balance are just a few of the most recent achievenients of the Dahmia Enterprise of Sibin. Several other new products — including the five and 10-kg commercial balance with electronic display, the 50-100-kg weighing machine, balances for cranes, Installations weighing moving rallway cars, the electronic machine counting coins for the underground will start being manufactured this year.

#### NEW **PRODUCTS**

This year, the 23 August Enterprise of Enamelled Household Appliances of Salu Mare started manufacturing cight nev models of cooking stoves in nine exercis-tive variants bound for export, fleveral piller types of stoves manufactured in to constructive variuts have been attested from a functional and testhethe paint of tiew, to the specific regulrements of foreign end users.



Although used in small quantities, they ensure the specific qualities of the final product elaborated in the gigantic relorts of chemical plants.

They are used in almost all industrial branches. It is a wide range of amines, compounds, adhesives, mannoners, copolymers, reactives and pholosopasitive production most of them obtained through the chemicalization of methane gas within the microproduction activity of the institute.

In our photo a section of the Rectifying Machines Enterprise in Civi-Napoca, in the permanent production in the production of the machines in average annual growth rate of 10.3 percent, higher to the one established for industrial processes over all industrial processes over all industrial processes of the control of the permanent renewal of the production process, of production process, of production process, of production diversification, the introduction of technical production of technical production of technical process, this industrial branch of equipment, highly complex the checked points.

\*\*FIGHTY\*\* EFICIENT\*\*

\*\*FIGHTY\*\* EFICIENT\*\*

\*\*A rotating hearth butning the Enterprise for Coal Froduction in the production and the investigation of the investigation

The coke their obtained represents the raw material for the manufacture of metallurgical rods with a high degree of viceirie conductibility used for his capacity electric overs firom 50 to 100 tone) where hard, high-alloyed, pure stainless steel to prepared.

The furnace has superior technico-tucitonal parameters allowing high temperatures necessary for ooke calcination, and a high degree of security in exploitation. The installation's equation

tree of security in exploitation. The installation's controls and technological processes are wholly automatic esses are wholly automatic.

The furnate was designed by the Sejonifitie. Research up the Sejonifitie. Research up the Sejonifitie. Research up Technological Surragans ing the little fore: Beirochee mistry and the Melaliurgical Design mothers in the Sejonifities in the Sejonifities in Design mothers in Design mothers in Design mothers in the Sejonification of the Sejonif



O ROMANIAN

priver Emil Pavelescu's first encounter with palating occurred in 1973, while playing with his children. He was then 30 years old. But these games helped him discover the need to express himself through lines and column

and colours.
Answering his strong inner call, Emil Pavelescu decided to

become a painter.

At the painting circles of the house of Culture in Bucharest's 6th district, under the attentive guidance of a competent educator, painter Lucian Clouts, Emil Pavelescu learned how to assimilate the necessary notions of pictorial technique, to know himself and lay down on the canvas what

he fell was frue and with his own nature.

He did the rest by himself.

nalfs published by Musée de l'art noif, L'ile de France and

In the three cultions of the international camp of primitive paluters of Trebuje (Yugos'a-.vis) which he attended, glongside artists from Europe, South America, Japan, Australia and

naivo - Editions Hervas.

losen won the great prizes and lighert honours: in 1978 - the Cold Plaquette, in 1982 — the Gold Medal and the Diploma of Honour of the Jury, and in 1987

Medal.

Alis zestful humour has earned him the reputation of a most original primitive painter. Because above all Emil Pavelescu is a humourful, savoury teller of the daily life in the peripheral districts of old Bucharest. His canvases — portraying just a few or hundreds of characters— are dominated by restlessness and bustle, as one can only find in the paintings of the Flemish masters of markets

and folk celebrations. Cheerful and sad events — woddings, Christenings and burials, fair scenes, processions, sports con-tests — make up a human ka-leidoskops painted in vigorous, pure colours. The fanissic mest naturally stands side by side with the commonplace. The symbols are drassed up as anco-dotes. The tragleomedy, tha

ridicule and the paradoxes of existence are caught with a remarkable spirit of observation, The lenderness in which the arist envelops everything makes one look at the paintings smilingly.

R. MIRCEA



### THE SECRET OF CUCUTENI COLOURS

Cucuteni-type painted pottery (3rd millennium B.C. — its name derives from the commune objects were uncarthed one hundred years odd ago) is comparable in point of perfection to that of Susa (ancient Persia) or

in the centre and east of China in the centre and east of China. The 4richromatic or bichromatic painting which adors the cups, wine glasses, bowis, tureens, stands, binocular-shaped vessols, was achieved at a surprisingly high level, before the firing, an original spiralling meadering motifs, in bright rod or dark brown colours. In 1984 archaeological excava-

In 1984 archaeological excavations in Dumesti commune, Vasini county, brought to lightfrom the layers of Cucuteni culture an eval vessel which contained several grains. They were supposed to be charred seeds. But the restorer of the Vasini county museum, Cristian Pânica, an expert in ceramics and metal, who had the task of cleaning and restoring the vessel, was not satisfied with that hypothesis. After minute researches to witch he was assisted by engineer physicist. sisted by engineer physical Cheorgic Niculescu feam that investigation laboratory of the History Museum of Romania, he made a significant discovery: the grains were fragments of hematice (ferric exide), a reddish-coloured rock in native, ionitoular state, which can be found in abundance in the plaos where the vessel was unco-vered, as well as of dark brown

nuanganie oxide which is to its found on the right bank of ind Dnioper, in the Sea of Japan and in Morocco.

I repayed in keeping with a special rocipe (also reconstitu-ted by the Vaslui restorer) the so oxides were used to decourse the superb Cucuteut geranics in red and dark brown.

### A MODERN, IF TRADITIONAL, VILLAGE

Ho did the rest by himself, thanks to the power of his tatent. The artisite world, art-lovers received him obserfully. A
great primitive, painter made
his calrance in the art universe
bringing in a fresh breath of
imagination, a special gift of
parration and a remarkable
cense of humor. In one month
Emil Pavelescu came to be halled as the revelation of the Tismana, a village in Gorj county, is mainly known as a quict holiday settlement, as a tourist village whose houses are real folk-art gems deserving to be exhibited in any village macom, a village with a genile climate, a rich landscape, luxuriant vegetation, and clean springs foantingly descending from the mountains. Yet Tismana village has not remained a servant of ethnography; side-by-side with houses and annexes built in a folk style, with soulpied posts and porches, with rustic wooden furniture, the village has been curiched with modern buildings, large shops, clegant resiaurants, three- and four-storied apartment blocks and a comfortable hotel.

Nearby this settlement there is the revelation of the halled as the revelation of the naive art exhibit held at Pile il (1978). In less than nine months he had already taken part in 15 exhibitions. His first one-man show, in 1975, staged in a pavillen of the Rerastrau Park, resped an unsual success with both critics and onliers.

both oritics and onliers.

He still enjoys a great success. Today, after 15 years of cruitful artistic activity, his participations in group and one-man shows organized here and abroad are counted by the scores. His works are present in collections and museums of Yugoslavia, Haly, France, Belglum, the Netherlands, West Germany, Sweden, Canada, the USA, Israel, Japan, India and Australia. His personality is given pride of place next to other famous names in naive art albums, encyclopaedias and diestonaries: In fete et les noifs, L'Archo de Noe, Le reve et les naifs published by Musée de Nearby this solloment there are two openeuts — Tismapa I and Tismana II, equipped with rolor excavators which dig fuel coal and soud it, on conveyor bells, to the great thermal power station of Roylnari.

PEASANT INGENIOSITY

The picturesqueness of Oas Land (a northern Romanian region) is due, among other things, also to the numerous water mills lying along mountain rivers and streams. Their presence proves that this old trade has not become extinct. The most famous of mill builders is old Grigore Regions of Certexe commune. He learned the trade from his father, and his "diplama paper" was a mill he erceice many depades ago out of wood alone. But his ingenuity did not elep there. The added to the mill a timber law, a wool fulling mill and a "whichpool" is next the cimber law, a wool fulling mill and a "whichpool" is a sort of barrel with walls made of woold boards arranged at a few centimeters distance from one another, falc which he water ponetrates forcefully; creating a true whichlool. The "whirlpool" is the oldest washing machine even, with which possed women wash blankeds, corpets and older layer-size lexitle firms.

Wer sistion of Roymari.

Fiere, at Tismana, there is also one of the large unforground plants of the Corna—
Moiru — Tismana hydropower complex, a chain of live underground hydropower stations with high embankments, approach tunnels, dams and lakes having a capacity of over 134 million cu.m. of water. The underground plant is an impressive architectural work not so much through its exterior or-

naments as through a severe, austere monumentality built with tremendous efforts spanning several years in the violatity of an architectural monument dating to the 14th century, and at the crossing of the oldreads once tredden by the herds descending from Transpivanta to Wallachia, along the Danube.

Tismana has preserved and suriched the ancient out of peasant costumes, of tissues, carpets and laces of a remarkable chromatic variety, display-ing red, yellow, white and black flowers and other ornaments. flowers and other ornaments. The women and young girls of the village spin, weave or sew from early in the morning till late at night. They make carpets, blouses, headkerchiefs, skirls, watsibands, vests, ornaments for the inhabitants of the commune, but also for handleraft shops throughout the co-

untry and the world, "Tismana Art" cooperative experts the products of a unique beauty, blending ancient traditions with blending ancient traditions with the fabulous art of weaving and sewing of the Middle East, to over 30 countries on five continuous. Born here, from the skilful hands of the women and young givis according to traditional rusile recipes is the persant linen. This fabric can be adapted, in the cooperative's workshops, to the exigenties of fashion teday and to the supplisticated tailoring of fashion houses in fowns.

In 1988, Tismana lives between tradition and modernity, happily combining the ancioni trades with modern technology, and monumental and with the nearly calligraphic art of weating and acting ving and selving.

Andrei Petrescu m



At the age of 12, the girl in the photo, Sorins Negres, a student in the seventh grade of the college. School in Side Arad is a patient justice obligation for that see obligation of the 10 sportunes of Vergout! Arad Worker Claim Collegent in the collegent in the collegent practices processed and under tokether Salin Locar a syldahold in the Trades Union House of Culture.

# ACTIVE REST, RECREATION, HEALTH

Thanks to its geographical position, Romania — situated halfway between the North Pole and the Equator — benefits by a continental temperate climate. To this, a variety of relief forms, from 0 m (the seaside) to over 2,500 m altitude (the Carpathians), monuments and geographical paleontologic, geological, reservations, an extremely varigated and rich flora and fauna are added.

These are just a few arguments for a holiday in a mountain or baineal resort or for a trip to various: picturesque areas of the

Besides the well-known resorts at the seaside or in the mountains such as Polana Braşov, Predeal, Sinala, Buşteni, there are several other uncommonly picturesque places that can meet the evergrowing exigencies of international tourism.

We are going to introduce some of these resorts to you, at your

service each season of the year.



#### BORSEC

A baineal resort situated in a beautiful natural landscape, at a 850—1,000 m aitifule, surrounded by tirtice and spruce it forests.

Among the natural cure factors we note, in the first place the mineral water of the about 30 springs which are actively used in the internal or external baineal cure (blearbonated, calcic, sarbonated, sodic, magnesic, hypotonic waters), the mountainous climate with relatively low winds and the ozonic forest air. These factors influence the normalization of metabolism, increase the resistance to diseases and the rapid recovery of the physical and intellectual potential.

For the healthy people, this spa can always be an excellent recreation and rest place. The spa benefits by numerous modern treatment installations (carbonated water warm baths, indoor swimming pools, plant baths installations) and highly trained medical staff.

#### DURĂU

A very appreciated rest and recreation place, the spa is situated in a very attractive area for the mountain fans, at 780-800 m attitude, on the north-western slope of the Ceahiau peak. It benefits by modern comfortable hotels and villas, spread in a sunny fade. One can take trips to the Ceahiau peak, and winter one can practice win-

ter sports.
It is worth mentioning that visitors to the recort have at

their disposal installations for plant baths, sauna, massage, as well as ski and sledge runs, and a 300 m baby skilift. In the Ceablau massif, tourists come Ceaniau massif, fourists come across speciacular natural phenomena (the Durulionrea waterfall, strangely-shaped geological foatures and comfortable clacies: Fintineie (1,200 m), Izvorul Municiul (797 m), Dochia (1790 m), and Bicaz-Baraj (130 m) on the shore of lake Izvoru Municiul.

#### BALVANYOS

Located on the south slope of the Bodgo mountains 20 km away from Tirgu Secutese city, the spa is situated at a 775-800 m atti-

Appreciated for the curative qualities of the mineral water (carbonated, ferruginous, calole), its picturesque sotting and the ionic elimate, atimulating for the organism, the spa benefits by various installations and therapeutical methods (warm baths, outdoor swimming pools, mofeties, air and heliotherapy swimming pools). Its surroundings are very appealing to the swimming posis). Its surround-ings are very appealing to the tourists as there are several caves and the St. Ana lake, the only volcanic take in the coun-try (a monument of nature). Trips can be taken to Majnas-Bai, Tusnad, Vitcele,

#### LACU ROŞU

The spa is located in a basin guarded by the and Suhard Mountains, on the shore of Lake Rosu, near the Bleaz Gorges, in a highly plo-turesque natural setting. It is

#### **SEMENIC**

A rest spa, located between Maramures and North Modoca, at the foot of the Rodnel mountains. It benefits by a mild climate, being situated at a \$50 m altitude. It offeres many opportunities for trips and the practicing of winter sports. It has average temperatures, a strongly oxonic air due to the fir-free foresta; the spa offers excel-ient conditions for spending an agreable holiday.

Lying at the foot of the Gutif Mountains, on a plateau with gentle slo-

offering a pleasant mountain climate. Ski lovers can find here slopes of medium diffi-

nere slopes of medium diffi-ently.

The main altraction is Lake Rogu, which was formed in 1837 through the sliding of a moun-iain peak which created a natu-ral dam, unique in this country, in the way of Suhard and Other streams.

In the Semente Mounta-ins, at a height of 1,400 in there is a modern and hospituble resort for rest and hospitable resort for rest and winter sports, which borrowed the massif.

The winters have a lot of move (60 to 80 cm thick layers), bright, sunny days when snow still porsists under the spring sun, summers when heat is temperated by the coolness of the sucrounding twests, long animums enchanting the eyethrough the variety of cylours are several resont their vara-who want to spend their varaarough the variety of ept.inr.
Aro several reasons for those
who want to spend their varations here. Trips are also organized to picturesque spots, unique by their savage beauty.

# a place for rest, tourism and whiter sports. The subalping-confinental climate and the ozo-ulzed air are recommended for

pes, rich in forests, Izvoarcie is

STÎNA DE VALE

on the western side of the Biber Mountain in a depression at the foot of Polana Mountains, aurrounded by peaks covered by rich conferrous fo-

rests.

Snow can be found on a long period, the resort being recommended for winter sports and

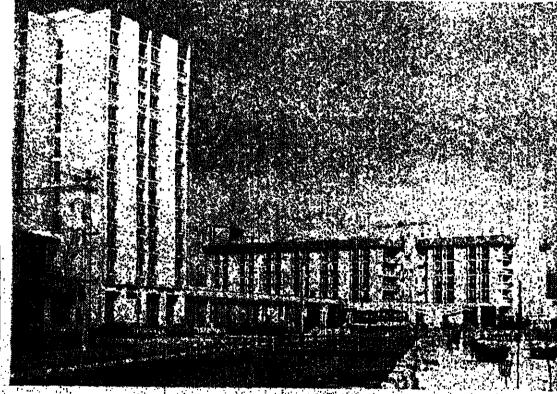
A balueal resort, located

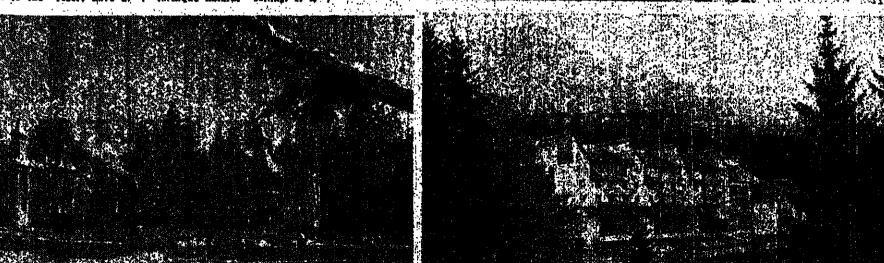
#### IZVOARELE

and a starting point for the roads leading to the Aprical Mountains where numerous chatets are found,

#### the freatment of certain nervous discusses and pulmonary affections. The delightful landscape draws numerous trip lovers. The photos on this page

feature: top: panorante view of Lucul Roya resorts left : Borsa rest reserved a contro; the new botels, belinding treatment centres, of Balvanyos balmed resort; bottom right; see resort; bottom right; one of the numerous accummodations of Durin resort. In Romania there are 160 rest and balmed resorts, many of which have long been part of the international tourist network.









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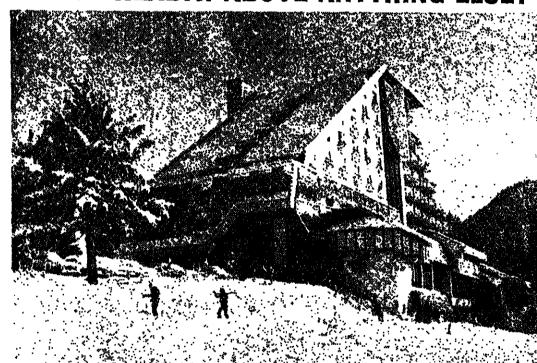
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Otopeni sanatorium as well as in health spas Felix, Herculane, Sovata, Călimănești-Căciulata, Eforie Nord, Mangalia, Neptun, Vatra Dornei, Slănic Moldova, Tușnad, Covasna, Buziaș, Sîngeorz-Băi.

• Comfortable hotels, hospitality, international food.



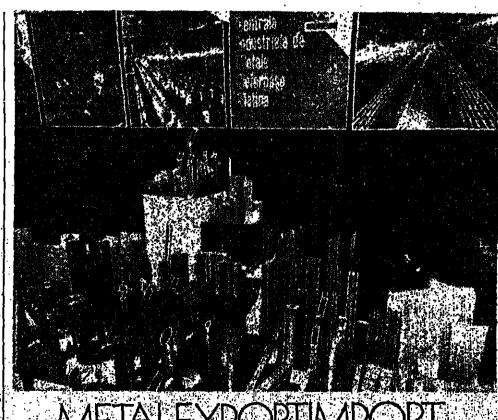
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